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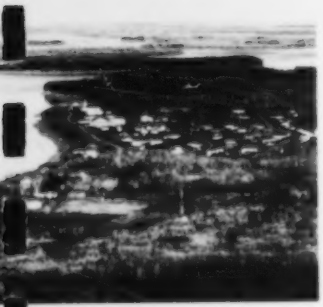


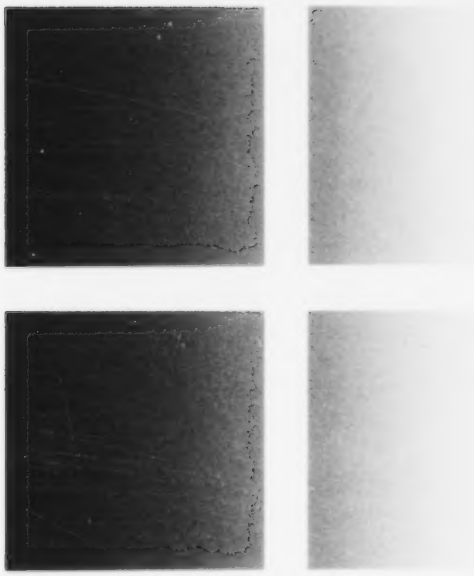
IMPROVING ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE GNWT

GNWT RESULTS REPORT • 2002 - 2003

Northwest Territories

105-00342/

Towards Improved Accountability
GNWT Results Report • 2002 - 2003



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Towards Improved Accountability

Report on the Key Strategies and Achievements of the GNWT

Message from the Chairman of the Financial Management Board

I am pleased to present the 2002-03 Results Report entitled "Improving Accountability".

The Government of the Northwest Territories develops multi-year business plans each year to document the direction and goals of the government. The various government departments have their own goals within their program areas that help in achieving the overall government-wide goals. Departments in turn develop targets they hope to achieve within each of their goals.

In order to ensure accountability and transparency the government has also adopted the practice of producing an annual results report, which along with the Public Accounts, advises our constituents of the level of success in achieving the goals and associated targets.

Over the last couple of years we have made significant improvements to the format and presentation in order to make this report meaningful and useful as an accountability tool. I trust that the information provided is both relevant and informative and provides a better understanding of the achievements of our government.

Hon. Joseph L. Handley
Chairman

INTRODUCTION

At the start of the 14th Legislative Assembly, Legislators set out their vision for the Northwest Territories. This vision was based on the experiences of the past decade, the operating conditions that the Government of the Northwest Territories expected and the needs and desires of the residents of the NWT. The vision described in the document *Towards a Better Tomorrow* included four major goals:

- GOAL 1
  Healthy, educated individuals making responsible personal choices for themselves and their families;
- GOAL 2
  Strong and effective Aboriginal and public governments operating co-operatively with no reduction in program and service levels as a result of implementing self-government agreements;
- GOAL 3
  A healthy and diversified economy providing employment opportunities for Northerners in all communities;
- GOAL 4
  An effective balance between development of our resources, social economic impacts, and preservation and protection of our natural environment.

These goals have guided government activity during the term of the Assembly and measurement of results related to these goals is the essential purpose of this report.

OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

Direct measurement of the status of such broad statements is difficult. However, to do so, each GNWT department has a part to play in their achievement and have aligned their goals in support of the Legislature's vision. Many of these statements may be evident only after a generation's time; nevertheless the GNWT is putting into place investments now that will show substantial rewards later on. The measures do show that some conditions are changing; but whether they become self-sustaining without government intervention remains to be seen.

This report is produced on an annual basis. It highlights the results of the past year and tracks changes in results. The first part of this report is the explanation of the government-wide measures, and how they relate to the goals of both the Legislative Assembly and the departments. Additional statistical information related to the government-wide measures is included as an Appendix to this report.

Over the past three years the government-wide measures have reported on various elements that relate to *Towards a Better Tomorrow*. As the years have gone by, each of the measures used to gauge progress have been evaluated in terms of their accuracy, credibility, availability and reflection of the desired state of affairs. Some of the measures have held up very well, whereas others have been modified in order to represent a truer picture of the conditions within the territories. As a compliment to this work, additional measurement activities have occurred. For example, the Social Agenda recommended that communities select a basket of measures that would show a "snapshot" of life in the communities. Planning for this work is underway.

It is important to note that the data for the government wide measures report has been prepared by the NWT Bureau of Statistics in cooperation with the departments. The tables presented below summarize each of the measures and describes the most recent results.

SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE MEASURES

A summary of the most recent results of the government-wide measures is presented on the next two pages. In each case the information presented includes the measure, the most recent reference period for the information and the direction of the change for the most recent period.

The following is a description of the indicators:

Improvement

Indicates that the measure has improved since the last reporting period. An improvement may involve an increase such as employment rate or investment levels, or a decrease as in the case of injury-related mortality or incidents of violent crime.

Decline

Indicates the measure had declining performance compared with the previous period for which the measure was available.

No Change

A measure where no change was observed or mixed results are observed when more than one dimension is included.

New

Indicates a measure that is new or for which there is no historical information available and therefore cannot, at this time, be assessed in terms of trends.

na

Indicates a measure that is under development.

1.0 Goal

Healthy, educated individuals making responsible personal choices for themselves and their families

No.	Measure	Last Reported Year	Change	
			Current Period	Previous Report
1.1	Self-assessed health status	2000/01	Decline	Improvement
1.2	Smoking rates	2000/01	Improvement	Improvement
1.3	Frequency of heavy alcohol consumption	2000/01	Decline	Decline
1.4	Low birth weight babies	2000	Improvement	Decline
1.5	Motor & social development of children < 4 years of age	1998/99	Decline	Decline
1.6	Injury-related mortality	2000	Improvement	Decline
1.7	Violent crime rate	2001	Decline	Improvement
1.8	High school graduation rate	2001	Decline	Improvement
1.9	Highest level of schooling	2002	Decline	Improvement
1.10	Enrollment in post-secondary education programs	2001	Improvement	Decline
1.11	Ratio of home language to mother tongue	2001	Decline	New
1.12	Housing suitability	2001	Improvement	Improvement

Note: An improvement indicates that the measure shows improved performance since the last reporting period. This may involve a decrease or increase in the indicator depending on the indicator. A decline indicates the measure shows declining performance since the last reporting period.

These measures have been selected as being indicative of the health status and overall well-being of the Northwest Territories population. Most of these are accepted world-wide as being good indicators of the state of population health.

The GNWT spends over $200 million annually on health programs and social services, or about 24% of total government expenditures. This equals a per capita expenditure of approximately $5,000, which is the second highest in Canada after the Nunavut Territory. These statistics illustrate one of the greatest challenges for the health and social services system in the NWT – that of providing high quality, accessible care to a relatively small number of people, living in 33 communities, distributed over 1.3M square kilometres of land and water, most of which is accessible only by air.

Overall, the health and well being of the people of the NWT has been improving over the past decade. Two of the most common measures of population health have been trending in the direction of improved health: life expectancy is increasing, and infant mortality is decreasing. Other reliable measures of population health, such as self-reported health status, suggest that people in the NWT feel generally as healthy as their counterparts in the rest of the country. There is still room for improvement however:

- An estimated 46% of the population 12 years of age and older were current smokers in 2001, compared to 26% nationally.
- The proportion of heavy drinkers in the NWT is twice the national rate – 29% compared to 15%.
- The overall mortality rate due to unintentional injuries in the NWT is more than twice the national average – 70 deaths/100,000 compared to 28 deaths/100,000.
- Admissions to family violence shelters in the NWT are the third highest in the country. In 1997/98, 20 women/1,000 were admitted to shelters in the NWT, compared to 4/1,000 nationally. In that same year, the child admission to shelters in the NWT was 26/1,000, compared to 6/1,000 nationally

Although government can influence the choices that people make through education, promotion and healthy public policy, the ultimate responsibility rests with an individual for their personal health choices.

The GNWT continues to invest heavily in the future of the children of the north through aggressive campaigns such as the Early Childhood Development Framework for Action, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome workshops as well as additional resource placements in the child welfare system. Again the statistics show that the number of children at risk and receiving care under child welfare legislation has increased from 574 in 1996/97 to 965 in 2001/02. This represents an increase from 40 children/1,000 to 68 children/1,000.

The reason for this increase can be debated – either Child Welfare Workers can keep abreast of the children in need of protection because there are more workers in the field, or because there are actually more children in need of services.

There is some evidence to suggest that non-renewable resource development activities have impacted a number of communities. It is reasonable to assume that some of these impacts will be good and others will be harmful. For example, the number of criminal code offences in Rae-Edzo showed that there were 766 criminal code offences in 1997. In 1998, the Ekati diamond mine opened. The number of criminal code offences increased to 1,207. It might be argued that as higher employment is attained, disposable income is increased which could lead to higher alcohol consumption. RCMP statistics show that 80 per cent of crimes are alcohol or drug related. Also, crimes that involve alcohol tend to be more violent. RCMP statistics show that 77 per cent of violent acts against its Members are alcohol related.

The department has recognized that addressing the current service delivery pressures being experienced in the NWT is a priority, and has instituted the following:

Child Welfare Action Plan - A three-year investment of $3.2 million for additional human and fiscal resources to increase support in children and family services by improving the network of programs and services available to children and youth.

Early Childhood Development Plan - In partnership with the Department of Education, Culture and Employment, a three-year investment of about $2.8 million for the planning, development and integration of prevention, promotion and intervention programs and services.

Mental Health and Addictions Initiative - Improved mental health has been identified as a priority for several years. The Legislative Assembly has recognized taking advantage of opportunities would require self-reliant individuals, families, and communities who can take an active part in improving social well being. This means a mentally healthy and well-balanced population.

Safety and security is a major concern to most people. The Department of Justice is committed to building community capacity and finding alternatives to the formal justice system, so that a range of options are available for dealing with crime. The measures show that the crime rates (i.e. police reported crimes including violent crime) are increasing, while the NWT population is growing steadily. This means that there is an ongoing need for crime prevention programs, youth justice services, facilities and alternative programs. In 1991, the crime rate peaked at 13,151 and then dropped slowly over the years until the year 2000, when the rates started to climb again (1998 was the exception). This indicates that the rate may be on the up-swing. Changes to personal income, economic development, and community growth can interfere with community stability. In Kugluktuk in the 1970's after resource development, data showed that during the first year of exploration, there was a 29% increase in liquor consumption and a parallel increase in liquor related violent woundings. With the anticipated development in the oil, gas, and mining sectors, and resulting increase in disposable income may come new sets of social problems which will further stretch already overworked social systems.

Another perspective on the crime situation in the north can be gained through comparisons with the rest of Canada. The rate of crime in the Northwest Territories is four times the national average. The rate of violent

crime is five times the national average. The Department of Justice expects these crime rates to remain high for the next 10 to 15 years based on the current demographics and projected resource development of the NWT. Policing will be one of the hardest hit areas.

Increase in admissions to the Justice system will require an expansion of the wilderness camps, which are already at capacity. The additional spaces needed to move low-risk offenders out of facilities to make room for more serious offenders needs to be considered.

One of the priorities of the Legislature is "Self-reliant individuals, families and communities, working with governments, toward improving social well-being." All government departments are contributing to this priority. For example, the Housing Corporation works to ensure that "housing is adequate, affordable and suitable". Increasing the number of homes and improving the condition of existing homes will help the government in its efforts to address the other important social problems that affect our communities.

Housing affects more than a person's living conditions – there are direct correlations between the spread of disease, self esteem and stress when families live in substandard housing. Although housing construction is booming in some communities and is not expected to slow down anytime soon, many families continue to be in need of adequate shelter. Based on the 2000 Needs Survey there were 13,405 occupied dwellings in the NWT in 2000. An estimated 4,037 (30%) of the households had some form of housing problem and 2,726 (20%) of the households were in core need. The communities of the NWT currently face considerable challenges to housing development.

As our economy changes and further development takes place, both the positive and negative impacts will become more evident. On the positive side, new training and employment opportunities lead directly to increased personal and family incomes, and indirectly to increased levels of education. Both of these are positively correlated with population health. Increased income levels also carry with them the opportunities for improved housing conditions, more recreational activities, and a higher standard of living.

Education, Culture and Employment can point to high school graduation rates that have increased over the years as well as a trend toward older adults returning to school. Although there was a small decrease in the percentage of graduates in 2001/02, the current graduation rate is still higher than seen in 1995 and 1996. The future looks brighter now for many more people than ever before with respect to employment, but although the overall levels of educational achievement in the NWT are improving, many segments of our population are still significantly below the national average.

The GNWT currently invests $8.1 million (federal government invests $1.9 million) annually in support for aboriginal languages and culture. However, the decline in use of Aboriginal Languages is continuing. The Department of Education, Culture and Employment projects that changes are needed to support sustaining, reviving and enhancing aboriginal languages. Pressures on Aboriginal Languages continue as a result of the expanded use of communication technologies and the dilution of Aboriginal language use with the in-migration of southerners and the inter-community migration of aboriginal northerners.

As economic development gains momentum, a significant portion of the projected population growth from workers and families will come from outside the NWT. The population dynamic of the NWT will change from its current composition of 50% aboriginal and 50% non-aboriginal toward an increased percentage of non-aboriginal people. This will place increased strain on the fragile status of the NWT's aboriginal languages.

There is also the potential that young aboriginal northerners may leave the small remote communities to take employment, education, and training opportunities in the larger centres. The health of aboriginal languages is strongest in the small communities. Losing young people from the small communities will increase the loss of aboriginal languages unless effective interventions take place to sustain, revive and enhance aboriginal language and culture. ECE has launched the Idaa Trail website, as well as the Gwich'in Traditional Clothing Project which has been on display at the Price of Wales Northern Heritage Centre. The Community Language Leader Award compliments the emphasis in the schools on Aboriginal language learning.

As more employment opportunities emerge for northerners, and more workers and their families move into the NWT, ECE projects that there will be significant pressures put on what is already an overburdened childcare system. The Department currently has a budget of approximately $1.6 million to provide support to establish licensed childhood programs, and operation contributions to licensed, non-profit programs to assist them with their ongoing costs. The Department also provides over $800,000 directly to lower-income working families in the form of subsidies to help them with their childcare expenses.

The above investments are adding to fiscal pressures in the short-term but are necessary to ensure a decent future for NWT residents. As greater support is sought from the federal government, the GNWT will continue to make the case for greater investment in infrastructure, training and other areas of our economy, since the development of the NWT's resources is ultimately of benefit to all of Canada.

2.0 Goal

Strong and effective Aboriginal and public governments operating co-operatively with no reduction in program and service levels as a result of implementing self-government agreements

No.	Measure	Last Reported Year	Change	
			Current Period	Previous Period
2.1	GNWT surplus/deficit	2002/03	Decline	Improvement
2.2	GNWT debt	2002/03	Improvement	Decline
2.3	Public debt charges to GNWT revenues	2001/02	No Change	New
2.4	GNWT capital asset replacement rate	na	na	na
2.5	Distribution of revenues, by level of government	2000	Improvement	New

Note: An improvement indicates that the measure shows improved performance since the last reporting period. This may involve a decrease or increase in the indicator depending on the indicator. A decline indicates the measure shows declining performance since the last reporting period

In 2002, the economy of the Northwest Territories grew by about 6 per cent continuing to benefit from the construction of the Diavik Diamond Mine and significant investment in the oil and gas sector. We expect exports, in particular diamond exports, to start growing more rapidly by the end of 2004. This is an indication of a healthy, strong Northwest Territories economy.

Further proof of a strong economy is the fact that the Northwest Territories' overall average employment rate was 71 per cent in 2002, the highest in Canada. The 2002 average Northwest Territories unemployment rate was 6.5 per cent, the fourth lowest of all the provinces and territories. Consumer spending continues to grow. Retail trade was 17 per cent higher in the first nine months of 2002 than the during the same period in the previous year.

However, despite the healthy economy, the fiscal situation of the government has been challenging. Revenues have not kept pace with expenditures, especially the need to make critical investments in the NWT's people, its communities and its economy.

The GNWT's primary source of funding is the Grant from Canada, the amount of which is determined according to a Formula Financing Agreement. Over twenty years, the grant has been subjected to federally-imposed restraint, cuts, and adjustments that leave it inadequate to meet our needs. In addition, the current formula financing agreement will not provide for the population growth the NWT will be experiencing during non-renewable resource development.

Unfortunately under these funding arrangements, the GNWT has to borrow to invest in a better tomorrow. To prepare the NWT for the development that is now occurring, the GNWT's current investments in preparing for development have occurred without any adjustment in the GNWT's fiscal capacity. This creates a development induced "deficit" or reallocation of resources from other programs.

Last year, discussions began in earnest with the federal government towards renewal of the Formula Financing Agreement in 2004. These discussions are well underway and the Department of Finance anticipates they will result in a renewed agreement in 2004.

In 2002, the Bureau of Statistics completed the census assessment, which included a population survey. The purpose of the survey was to identify areas of under-coverage in the 2001 Statistics Canada Census, which had shown a dramatic drop in the NWT population. Preliminary results from this work were released in February 2003 and indicated that the federal census did not capture about 4,800 persons or nearly 11% of the population. Statistics Canada undertook a study of their own and has published initial under-coverage estimates of only 7.25%. However, they have since withdrawn these estimates. The GNWT is working hard to convince Statistics Canada to make the changes needed to improve their study.

The resources available to the GNWT and community governments for capital projects and for the related O&M costs have declined since the 1990s. At the present time, the government struggles to maintain existing municipal infrastructure at a level that meets basic needs, protects the government's investment and meets lifespan expectations.

The difficulty in addressing our infrastructure needs is threatening the Northwest Territories' capacity to prepare for development. Federal involvement is crucial to many large-scale developments and federal support is especially critical if the building of the Mackenzie Valley pipeline is to benefit northerners.

In 2002-03, negotiations began towards the devolution of control over natural resources in the NWT from the federal government to northern governments, including Aboriginal governments. Devolution must provide a fair net fiscal benefit to northern governments. A fair sharing of this benefit among all northern governments is an important step towards viable and sustainable self-government for Aboriginal people in the NWT. Where a jurisdiction has responsibility and control of its resources and associated royalties, it is able to prepare the work force and introduce measures to effect structural change. This is critical to the creation of a sustainable economy.

In September 2002, the Land Claims and Self-Government Agreement between Canada, the Northwest Territories and the Tli Cho Government was initialed. This is a very significant milestone in the development of self-governments in the NWT and the goal of workable and sustainable Aboriginal self-governments.

3.0 Goal

A healthy and diversified economy providing employment opportunities for Northerners in all communities.

No.	Measure	Last Reported Year	Change	
			Current Period	Previous Period
3.1	Final domestic demand	2002	Decline	Improvement
3.2	Personal income	2000	Improvement	Improvement
3.3	Economic diversification	2002	Decline	Improvement
3.4	Employment diversification	2002	Improvement	New
3.5	Labour supply skills	2002	Improvement	No Change
3.6	Overall labour force activity	2002	Improvement	Improvement
3.7	Labour force activity by community type	2002	Improvement	Improvement
3.8	Employment, by gender and ethnicity	2002	Improvement	Improvement

Note: An improvement indicates that the measure shows improved performance since the last reporting period. This may involve a decrease or increase in the indicator depending on the indicator. A decline indicates the measure shows declining performance since the last reporting period.

Final domestic demand is another way of saying how strong the economy is. It is really measuring what people spend on goods and services, and what government and business spend on their capital investments. Although the rate of growth declined, the actual growth in final domestic demand between 2001 and 2002 in the Northwest Territories was at 7%, which ranked first among provinces and territories. This is the third year in a row that the NWT has lead the country in growth.

Measure 3.2 shows that there has been an improvement in the amount of money that people have available to spend. It also shows that fewer people make less than $15,000 a year, while more people are making over $50,000 a year. This information comes from tax returns however, and may not be indicative of those living in poverty in the Northwest Territories. In addition to increased incomes, the Minister of Finance implemented reductions in Personal and Corporate income tax rates, which took effect in 2002. The GNWT's tax policy has had to balance the need for revenues with the need to remain competitive with other jurisdictions in Canada. A minimum Cost of Living Tax Credit was also introduced to benefit low-income NWT residents.

For 2002, the overall value of economic activity was $3.4 billion for the Northwest Territories. Growth in mining, oil, gas and government activity contributes to economic diversification, but so do other businesses, which support these larger industries.

The Government of the Northwest Territories through the Department of Resources Wildlife and Economic Development (RWED) has contributed to economic diversification through loan guarantees, tourism promotion, diamond negotiations, the Business Credit Corporation and the Northwest Territories Development Corporation.

The skills level of NWT labour supply can tell us about the progress in preparing people to take advantage of employment opportunities in the NWT. The people of the Northwest Territories have relatively high skill levels and the proportion of the population with post secondary schooling has increased to 42.7% in 2002. The Maximizing Northern Employment Program and continuing education through Aurora College are contributors to increased skill levels. As well, RWED is developing strategies for sectors with employment potential.

The Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (NRRDS) was finalized in September 2000. This is a plan of action to adequately prepare the NWT for the pressures and opportunities associated with industrial development in the North.

Investment in the NWT has been growing since 1999.

The NWT existing highway system consists of over 2,200 kilometres of all-weather roads and over 1,400 kilometres of publicly constructed winter roads. In addition, feeding off the public system, are numerous privately constructed winter roads for oil and gas development and mine resupply.

The airports in Yellowknife, Inuvik and Norman Wells have already felt the impact of recent non-renewable resource development in their areas. Aircraft movements in these airports have risen since 1999 and will continue to rise as diamond and oil and gas activities intensify during the next few years. The Inuvik airport, for instance, has experienced an increase in total aircraft movement of over 29% from 1997 to 2002. Although statistics show that the Yellowknife airport experienced only a modest increase of about 5.5% in total aircraft movements for the same time period, there was a significant increase in the number of larger and heavier aircraft landing at the airport versus a decrease in the number of smaller aircraft.

It is widely recognized that the lack of transportation access to the resource wealth of the NWT imposes a serious limitation on the growth of the territorial economy and restricts the personal mobility of NWT residents. To address this serious issue requires large-scale investments, investments that are far beyond the means of the GNWT.

4.0 Goal

An effective balance between development of our resources, social economic impacts, and preservation and protection of our natural environment

No.	Measure	Last Reported Year	Change	
			Current Period	Previous Period
4.1	Species listed as endangered, protected, threatened	2002	No Change	na
4.2	Perception of NWT as a place to invest	2001/02	New	na
4.3	Air quality	2001	Improvement	na
4.4	Capital investment	2002	Decline	Improvement
4.5	Business start-ups	2002	Decline	Improvement

Note: An improvement indicates that the measure shows improved performance since the last reporting period. This may involve a decrease or increase in the indicator depending on the indicator. A decline indicates the measure shows declining performance since the last reporting period.

The above measures have been selected as indicative of the government's success in working towards an effective balance between development of our resources, social and economic impacts, and preservation and protection of our natural environment. The balance between encouraging investment while protecting our environment is difficult to attain, but it remains a priority with the 14th Legislative Assembly.

Data for measure 4.1 is not available, as there is no legal listing of species at risk in the NWT, nor is there legislation in place protecting species that are identified as endangered, protected or threatened. The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada prepares a national list of species at risk that includes the NWT. There has been no change in the number of species that are listed as threatened, endangered or extinct, in this reporting period. Under RWED's *Reports, Reviews and Evaluations*, significant monitoring and reporting on wildlife and environmental conditions have taken place and continues to be under scrutiny by the department.

RWED is responsible for the development of wildlife management plans and strategies, and works with co-management boards and federal departments. The purpose is to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources.

In cooperation with the NWT Chamber of Commerce and the NWT Construction Association, RWED surveyed over 200 NWT businesses, in 2001/02 on their concerns and issues. Specific questions addressed the issues of investment climate and business confidence. The results of the survey indicated that 39% of businesses plan to expand over the next 3 years and 21% are contemplating expansion.

The growth in the NWT economy in recent years is evidence of confidence in the investment climate of the NWT. The major growth has occurred in non-renewable resources with exploration, mine development and production, and value-added production related to diamonds. There has also been significant spin-off in terms of residential and business investment in many NWT communities.

As the main driver of our economy, resource development provides significant opportunities for NWT residents in terms of employment and business opportunities. These opportunities also bring significant demands from residents and businesses that wish to participate but are not well positioned to do so. RWED's task has been to maximize potential benefits and reduce negative environmental impacts.

The NWT economy has seen significant growth over the last two years, driven by resource exploration, mine development and production, and value-added production related to diamonds. We have also seen significant growth in tourism, especially "winter aurora" tourism. RWED has promoted development and assists small businesses directly through lending and contribution programs as well as through the Business Incentive Policy.

The Government of the Northwest Territories worked hard to ensure greater value added benefit remained in the North. These efforts have resulted in both diamond valuation and cutting and polishing plants being located in the NWT, along with the many jobs linked to those industries. This industry continues to expand, and GNWT actions continue to be required to ensure the best possible employment and business benefits result. This also entails marketing efforts to ensure NWT diamonds are clearly identified.

The Northwest Territories is also one of the world's most highly rated jurisdictions in terms of mineral potential. The GNWT plays a significant role in attracting exploration and promoting development of these resources.

RWED works with several federal agencies, and with the Department of Health and Social Services to ensure that the release of contaminants into the air, water and land are minimized. They monitor trends to make sure that impacts from industrial and community development are not destructive. It is important to our Legislators that "environmental protection commitments and social and economic considerations are built into every resource development initiative", and RWED works towards this through their partnerships. RWED has released the draft Greenhouse Gas Strategy.

In addition, for many years now RWED has been monitoring trends on air quality. The NWT Air Quality Report has many specific measures such as acid precipitation, sulphur dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, ground level ozone, and even dust. RWED has operated a limited number of air quality monitoring stations in the North for several years. The existing monitoring capacity is being expanded down the Mackenzie Valley with the implementation of monitoring stations in Fort Liard, Norman Wells and Inuvik. RWED has drafted an Air Quality Code of Practice for the oil and gas industry and is currently conducting consultations.

GNWT regulations require all spills to be reported immediately to the 24-hour spill line. RWED reports the number and trends of spills in the Northwest Territories annually. The number of spills being reported reflects the increase in resource development activity. However, the average volume of individual spills has decreased in the last two years with minor quantities (less than 45 litres) being reported more frequently during 2002.

Regional environmental protection programming continues to be raised on a frequent basis. Regional expertise in environmental protection will enable RWED to be more proactive by working more closely with other governments, communities, industry and the public.

Baseline air quality and cumulative effects monitoring is required as large-scale development of natural gas proceeds. RWED has established a monitoring station for sulphur dioxide and hydrogen sulphide in Fort Liard. The Liard station needs to be upgraded to include monitoring for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and oxides of nitrogen.

During construction and operations phases of any pipeline project, it will be necessary to maintain added forest fire suppression services. It may no longer be possible to ignore forest fires within any proximity to the pipeline.

The need for a Protected Areas Strategy has become more evident as exploration and development increases. Developers want to see a strategy to ensure they do not spend time and resources exploring in areas where no development would be allowed. Environmental interests want such a strategy to ensure representative ecosystems and related features are protected.

While the NWT is facing an unprecedented period of growth and industry expansion in non-renewable resource development, the nature of demands placed on economic development programs to support businesses is changing. Requests for assistance are growing both in volume and the size of request. As well, there is a need to build capacity. These factors are especially true of Aboriginal businesses. There is a need to ensure adequate programs are in place prior to the development of NWT oil/gas resources.

A call for proposals for the Private Sector Partnership Fund was initiated in July 2001. Through the work of the regional offices of RWED and Education, Culture and Employment (ECE) we received 38 proposals for training projects in the private sector. Many of these projects offered excellent opportunities for the GNWT to partner with the private sector to develop skills of northern workers. The review committee approved in principle 30 of the proposals that were submitted. The approved projects are from all regions of the NWT. Over 200 candidates will receive some level of training through this project.

There is an impending wave of large-scale projects in the Mackenzie Valley and the impact these projects will have on NWT communities will be significant. All communities of the NWT will be affected by these projects. Throughout the NWT, this may mean that municipal infrastructure that is already under increasing stress will be severely tested. The traffic on older infrastructure must also be taken into consideration, e.g.:

- Water and sewage systems become over taxed as they are forced to meet the demands of a community whose population has increased much faster than projected and/or from additional use by camps and other external users.
- There is an increased demand for land development to satisfy the need for residential, commercial and industrial municipally serviced lots.
- Wage economies result in more vehicles per capita in a community. In addition, industrial activities result in heavier type vehicles on the community road systems. More and heavier vehicles will accelerate the wear and tear to the community roads, thus requiring increased maintenance.
- The introduction and use of industrial hazardous materials in and around communities raises additional issues for emergency preparedness and response. Understanding the responsibility and training for response to these types of potential hazardous incidents is required.

Conclusion

The GNWT does not work in isolation when trying to positively influence the economic, social, fiscal and environmental situation of the NWT. Many people, non-profit groups, private enterprises, and governmental organizations are at the table to contribute to the long-term outcomes of life in the north. The fiscal reality is that every government has to choose wisely where the best investments can be made, and track progress or regression over time to see if the investment was worthwhile. As there are only limited amounts of resources available, (from money to people to natural resources) it is important to know what works and what does not work.

Legislators are fully aware of the fiscal challenges that the Fifteenth Assembly will face, for the simple reason that they are the same ones faced by the Fourteenth Assembly. The difference for the Fifteenth Assembly will be that a number of investments have been made that are already demonstrating returns in the form of an improved environment for economic development that is sure to impact social conditions. It will require the effort and support of everybody to position the NWT for change, enhance the positive aspects of development, while minimizing the less than desirable outcomes.

Legislative Assembly

Message from the Minister

It is my pleasure to present the Results Reports for the Legislative Assembly's 2002/2003 Business Plan.

The Vision of the Legislative Assembly is to provide an environment in which the elected representatives can effectively, efficiently and to the best of their abilities, meet the needs and aspirations of residents, while taking into consideration the demographic diversity of the Northwest Territories.

I am proud of the results that have been achieved during 2002/2003. They show that members are receiving quality service making it easier for them to represent the residents of the Northwest Territories effectively. I am particularly proud of the advances we have made in bringing government to the people, thus ensuring residents are aware of issues that concern the economic, environmental and cultural development of the Northwest Territories.

We will continue to meet and improve on our goals and the political structures of the North as it evolves.

Hon. Anthony (Tony) Whitford

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and
Chairman of the Board of Management

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

To support the decisions of the elected members in achieving the vision, priorities, strategies and goals contained in *"Towards a Better Tomorrow"*

1.1 Outcomes

Members of the Legislative Assembly receive timely, efficient and quality support in fulfilling their responsibilities representing their constituents as well as their responsibilities as members of standing committees.

Staff adheres to governments Code of Ethics

Staff's working relationships are linked to the department's Vision, Mission and Values

Measures and Targets

- Response time for research requests (turn around time for constituency projects)
- Turn-around time for Committee reports
- Turn-around time for processing travel and expense claims- same day if claim is received by noon and next day if received after noon.
- Monthly updates to their constituency operating budget and more frequent updates as a member's funding is running low near year end. Monthly then weekly for any members running low.
- Provide guidance to newly hired constituency assistance.
- All performance evaluations are completed annually and personal work plans are developed that link to the department's objectives. No performance appraisal is allowed to become 3 months overdue. Review important sections of Members Handbook.

Results and Discussion

Members' individual research projects were tracked manually, using a database maintained by the Records Coordinator. Turn around time for these projects was reasonable in all cases taking into account the scope of the project, the workload for Committees and the timelines of any responses received from Departments. There were 69 Members' research projects requested during 2002-2003, down from 126 the previous year.

Committee reports are completed when Committee Members are satisfied with their revisions. Therefore, turnaround time is determined to some extent by Committee Members. Delays in receiving Departmental responses to Committee questions in some cases impacted on the timing and completeness of reports. This was of concern especially following the 2003-2004 Draft Main Estimates reviews.

All travel claims were processed within the standard established with the exception of where more information was required from the Member. During the year the Finance section processed over 7,350 invoices and expense claims.

At a minimum, monthly updates were provided to members on the status of their constituency operating budget. Not only was the standard met but it was exceeded as Members operating expense budgets were updated daily for the last quarter of the year.

Each new staff person received orientation from the Human Resource Officer, Co-ordinator of Administration and the Facilities Manager. The Member's Handbook was updated regularly as regulations changed and policies were established.

Supporting Strategies

Quality service delivery through:

- Professionalism
- Legislative Support

Data Source

Statistics kept by Research Analysts and entered into a database that is maintained by Records Co-ordinator.

Statistics kept by Research Analysts.

Statistics maintained manually by the Finance Manager and Finance Clerk.

Staff orientation process.

1.2 Outcomes

The staff of the Legislative Assembly is representative of the population it serves.

All staff are provided opportunities to enhance their careers through a variety of professional development initiatives.

Measures and Targets

- Affirmative Action statistics include number in recruiting affirmative action candidates interviewed and recruited.
- Number of training events attended
- Transfer assignments/ secondments/ education leave
- Percentage of performance appraisals completed.

Results and Discussion

The Legislative Assembly hired 8 summer students during the year. All were affirmative action students (2-indigenous aboriginal, 5-indigenous non-aboriginal).

Training included:

- 5 staff took computer training (how to use software)
- 2 staff took training in records management and access to information,
- 4 staff took training in Human Resource management,
- 2 staff took financial training,
- 2 staff attended a conference on Hansard,
- 2 staff took a speed reading course,
- 2 staff took training in media relations,
- 1 staff attended an Aboriginal Oil and Gas Conference,
- 5 staff attended conferences for professional development that were specific to the Legislative Assembly.

21 out of 32, (65.62%) performance appraisals were completed.

There were 9 positions staffed during the year. 1 position was staffed by a transfer assignment of an employee from another department. 1 was staffed by an Indigenous Aboriginal and 5 were staffed with affirmative action candidates. The Legislative Assembly did not hire any interns, as there were no suitable matches available.

2 employees went on twelve-month transfer assignments. This enabled the department to promote staff internally and provide cross training to the staff in different and more challenging positions.

Supporting Strategy

- Investment in Human Resources

Data Source

Manual records maintained by the Human Resource Officer.

2.0 Goal

Enhanced public access to and participation in the business of the Legislature.

2.1 Outcomes

Members of the community are knowledgeable about their Legislative Assembly. The Great Hall is familiar and a respective gathering place.

Members of other jurisdictions are made aware of the culture and system of government in the Northwest Territories.

Measures and Targets

- Number of tours (formal and informal)
- Number of tourists signing both the Speaker's guest book and the Tourist guest book.
- Number of requests for information.
- Number of hits on the department's Web page.
- Variety of comments made to the department's web page.
- Number of school visits.
- Number of external events scheduled in Great Hall (e.g., weddings, services, presentation, celebrations)
- Number of meetings Standing Committees held in communities.
- Number of events the Speaker attends in a formal capacity.
- Increased number of residents watching Legislative Assembly TV coverage.

Results and Discussion

Nearly 5,000 visitors came to visit the Legislative Assembly during the fiscal year. Of this total approximately 800 visitors were on a special/pre-booked grouped tours.

Close to 2,300 people signed the tourist guest book over the course of the year while the Speaker averaged 10 'Special' visitors per month.

The Public Affairs section receives requests for information approximately 15 times per month. These include phone, fax, email and mail requests.

The website averages more than 458 'visitors' per day. The average number of 'hits' per month was over 13,740. The most popular documents are the Hansard legislation pages.

Comments are universally positive. The web site has been recognized for its excellence.

Statistics of the number of school visits is not available, however, a database that will capture this information is being developed.

76 events were held in the Great Hall during the year (19 weddings, including photograph opportunities), 28 awards/presentations (this includes 5 displays set up in the Great Hall), and 29 miscellaneous other events, including 11 Legislative Assembly sponsored events.

Supporting Strategies

- Community Awareness

Data Source

Public Relations Officer maintains a record of the number of formal tours during the year as well as the number of people in each tour. A method for determining the informal tours provided is being developed.

Speaker's Executive Secretary maintains a record of the number of formal tours the Speaker conducts and maintains a record of the tourists by ensuring they all sign the Speaker's guest book.

Manual records maintained by Public Affairs Officer.

Information provided by PWS who track hits to the web-site.

Formal statistics were not kept.

Manual records maintained by the Facilities Manager for the department.

2.2 Outcomes

Enhanced public access to and involvement in Legislative and Budget processes.

Members of the public understand the legislative process and know how to provide input.

Hansard available to all residents either in hard copy or on the Web.

Measures and Targets

- Public communications about process
- Number of inquiries
- Number of responses to invitations for input and number of witnesses making presentations.
- Public participation at Standing Committee Legislative reviews
- Copy of edited version of Hansard sent to all schools in the NT.

Results and Discussion

The Public Affairs Officer advertises all meetings public meetings of the standing and special committees of the Legislative Assembly. Also, sessional sitting days are always advertised.

The Public Affairs section receives requests for information approximately 15 times per month by phone, fax, email and regular mail.

Database for number of witnesses making presentations is under development.

The Committee Clerk will record the number of citizens who attend meetings of the standing committees. A database for this information is being developed in order to determine a standard.

Supporting Strategies

- Public Access
- Enhancement of public access to and involvement in Legislative and Budget process

Data Source

Manual records maintained by the Public Affairs Officer.

The Public Affairs Officer records this information.

The Clerk of each Standing and Special Committee will be recording this information.

The Clerk of each Standing and Special Committee will be recording this information

The Records Co-ordinator is responsible for maintaining the mailing list of the individual/organization that receives a copy of the edited Hansard. During 2002-2003, 22 print copies of Hansard were distributed outside the Legislative Assembly.

2.3 Outcomes

To provide an educational experience for youth through the holding of a Youth Parliament

Measures and Targets

- Number of Pages trained and used through the year with details of their home community and the school/association they represent.
- Report on the Youth Parliament is tabled.

Results and Discussion

67 students were trained and used as Pages during 2002-2003. These Pages represented 15 of the 19 constituencies of the NWT.

19 youth were involved in the Youth Parliament in February 2002. They represented all of the 19 constituencies of the NWT. A Report on the 2002 Youth Parliament was never tabled.

Supporting Strategies

- Community Awareness through involvement with youth and the contribution of Pages

Data Source

The Human Resource Planning Officer maintains the personnel information (compensation).

The Public Affairs Officer writes the Report on the Youth Parliament and the Legislative Librarian maintains copies of the tabled documents.

3.0 Goal

The values and traditions of all NWT cultures are respected and promoted.

3.1 Outcomes

Respect for all NWT cultures and traditions.

Measures and Targets

- Artefacts and art works present in the facility, cultural events held and promoted.
- Number of hour's session is provided in Aboriginal languages.
- Changes to the Official Languages Act are consistent with the intent expressed by members, the aboriginal Governments and the general public
- Providing session in aboriginal languages on APTN.
- Review of the Official Languages Act is an open process with input from the community at large.

Results and Discussion

The Board of Management approved that a cultural enhancement program be developed in the Legislative Assembly in its 2002/2003 Business Plan. This program will be ongoing and will be having funding identified each fiscal year in the department's Main Estimates.

During fiscal year 2002-2003 the House sat for 41 days. This resulted in approximately 185 hours of sessional broadcasts on APTN in the official languages of the NWT. Official language broadcasts in other than English average approximately 33% of the total rebroadcast hours.

The Special Committee for the Review of the Official Languages Act had 2 administrative staff to assist them in fulfilling their mandate. The committee tabled its report in the Legislative Assembly on March 12, 2003 as Committee Report 9-14(6). All 65 recommendations identified in the report were accepted by the Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Supporting Strategies

- Review of the Official Languages Act
- Session in Aboriginal language aired on APTN

Data Source

Legislative Assembly's 2003/2004 Business Plan

Board of Management Record of Decision, August 22, 2001.

Manual information maintained by the Director of Library and Information Services.

Manual information maintained by the Deputy Clerk.

Personnel files.

4.0 Goal

NWT residents and other Canadians are familiar with the work of the Legislative Assembly.

4.1 Outcomes

Members of the other jurisdictions are aware of the culture and system of the government in the Northwest Territories.

Measures and Targets

- Copies of *'Towards a Better Tomorrow'* distributed and followed by presentations.
- Requests for information
- Number of hits on webpage

Results and Discussion

Of the 30,000 copies of *Towards a Better Tomorrow* initially printed, only 7,500 copies remain. A handful of 'formal' presentations followed, although most presentations occurred at constituency meetings.

The website averages more than 458 'visitors' per day. The average number of 'hits' per month is over 13,740. Comments are universally positive. The web has been recognized for its excellence.

Supporting Strategies

- Public Relations/Communications
- Interactive Webpage

Data Source

The Public Affairs Officer maintained manual statistics of the number of copies that were distributed.

Statistics kept by the Department of Public Works and Services.

5.0 Goal

The accountability of boards and agencies is improved through public scrutiny of annual reports.

5.1 Outcomes

Improved accountability of boards and agencies through public scrutiny of annual reports.

AOC reports on Boards and Agencies includes comments on more than financial information.

Measures and Targets

- Results measures for outcomes developed, approved and published.
- Committees report on the number of Boards and Agencies annual reports they reviewed.

Results and Discussion

Progress on this goal was hampered by other priorities as determined by the Committees themselves.

Reviews of the specific agencies, board, and agencies did not occur during 2002-2003 as the Committees had other priorities.

Supporting Strategies

- Improved accountability

Data Source

All committee reports that are tabled in the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Librarian will keep these reports as Tabled Documents.

Records maintained by Committee Clerks of the Legislative Assembly.

Executive

Message from the Minister

As Premier and Minister Responsible for the Executive Offices, I am pleased to present the following result report for the Executive Offices for the fiscal year 2002 – 2003. During 2002 – 2003 the Department fulfilled its mandate of overall coordination of government-wide initiatives, including coordination of the implementation of the government's agenda. Maximizing Northern Employment and completion of a Social Agenda report and the GNWT's response were two very important initiatives that the department has led and coordinated.

I am very proud of the role that the department has played in advancing the Government's agenda and credit all the employees in our department contributing to the success that has been achieved in these areas.

Hon. Stephen Kakfwi

Mission and Vision

Our vision is to contribute to governance within the Northwest Territories by providing superior service to Cabinet, sound advice to Departments and innovative, results-oriented leadership within the territorial public service.

The principles governing our actions and proposed changes are those set forth in the Government of the Northwest Territories' Business Plan, as well as the Executive offices' own Cabinet-approved principles.

Our principles are:

- Government legislation, policies, programs and services should be consistent with overall Cabinet priorities.
- Advice provided to Cabinet and its committees should be objective and timely, with a government-wide perspective.
- NWT residents should be fully informed of the public business of government.
- NWT residents deserve demonstrable accountability for the conduct of government.
- A strong, effective and motivated territorial public service should be valued.
- Applicants for public service employment should be treated fairly and equitably.
- The Department of the Executive should strive to nurture positive, effective relationships with departments and with regions, other governments and non-government organizations

The interests and aspirations of the residents of the NWT should be reflected in the Government of the Northwest Territories participation in intergovernmental activities.

The key areas for which we are responsible for achieving results in are:

- Coordination of the implementation of Cabinet direction across the NWT
- Provision of objective and timely policy and legislative advice to support Cabinet
- Provision of support and advice for northern political development initiatives and for government to government to government relationships
- Promotion of the interests of NWT residents to the Canadian public and other governments
- Effective communication about government's agenda, activities and initiatives to government employees, the public and other governments
- Effective leadership, support and development of the territorial public service
- Specialist support to departments in policy development

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

Maximizing Northern Employment

The Department continued to coordinate two very important components of the Maximizing Northern Employment Strategy. The Northern Student Employment Program and the Northern Graduate Employment Program continued to be very successful in providing important work experience to NWT students in the public sector and private sector.

A strong NWT economy provided the backdrop to the Government's effort in trying to promote the NWT as an attractive work place. In this positive economic environment we were able to identify many opportunities available to students and graduates in both the public and private sector. The numbers of students hired is a testament to the improvement in the program over the last 4 years. In particular the new Northern Graduate Employment Program has been a great success. Response, through exit interviews, from Departments and graduates was very positive and we hope to build upon the program's success in the future.

Social Agenda Framework

The Executive offices were a key contributor to the GNWT's Response to the Social Agenda "Getting it Right" and continues to be actively involved in interdepartmental efforts to implement the GNWT's response to the Social Agenda recommendations.

MAJOR STUDIES, REVIEWS, REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

NWT Social Agenda Framework

GNWT Affirmative Action Report

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

Responsibility for Goals 1 and 2 of the Executive Offices Business Plan were transferred to the Ministry for Aboriginal Affairs who will report on them.

3.0 Goal

A capable, informed, accountable and stable public service, representative of NWT society.

3.1 Outcome and Measures

- A public service representative of the people it serves
- Effective and efficient delivery of human resources within the public sector
- NWT graduates returning to or remaining in the NWT to work after graduation
- Affirmative Action Recruitment
- Advancement of Affirmative Action Candidates
- Percentage of public service recruited from within the NWT
- Number of NWT graduates employed in the NWT labour market

- Human resource training and development delivered to HR practitioners and managers

Results and Discussion

Detailed results of the Government's success in meeting its affirmative action targets are contained in the government-wide affirmative action report.

Building on past successes, the Executive offices continue to coordinate two important components of the Maximizing Northern Employment Program. During 2002 – 2003, 371 summer students were hired under the Northern Student Employment Program. Fully one third of these students were hired outside of Yellowknife. Under the Northern Graduate Employment Program, During the same period, the GNWT hired 48 interns. 8 more were hired by the private sector and 8 by GNWT boards and agencies. 43 out of the 47 interns placed during fiscal year 2001 -2002 were able to secure continuing employment at the end of their internship.

The Corporate Human Resources Division conducted a weeklong Human Resource professional development conference during the month of November 2002. Seminars were held for HR practitioners and for managers to provide them with tools necessary to operate in an ever-changing labour environment.

4.0 Goal

An appropriate balance in furthering all government priorities

4.1 Outcome and Measures

- An effective balance between government priorities
- Progress made on advancing all Cabinet Priorities

Results and Discussion

In order to implement the vision, goals and strategies developed by all MLAs and set out in *"Towards a Better Tomorrow,"* the government has focused on six priority areas:

- Non-renewable resource development
- Economic development
- Political and constitutional development
- Social development
- Human resource development, and
- Culture and language and identity

The six priority areas provide an overall balanced government agenda, by focusing on economic development as well as social, political and cultural development.

Intergovernmental Relations and Strategic Planning has provided regular updates to Cabinet through the development of "Moving the Government's Agenda - a progress report". The progress report not only shows how each priority area is advancing, but also provides an overall look at the implementation of the government's agenda.

The Executive offices have also assisted departments with the development of various strategies in support of the Government's agenda.

Financial Management Board Secretariat

Message from the Chairman

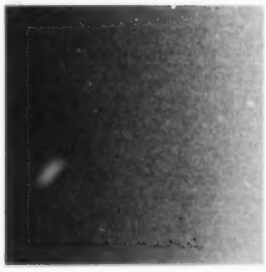
I am pleased to provide the Financial Management Board Secretariat's report on performance and results for the period ending March 31, 2003.

This report outlines the key results achieved by the Secretariat during the 2002-03 fiscal year.

This report, like those from the other departments, is an essential part of the government's overall commitment to transparency, public participation and accountability. It highlights the work we have accomplished through the building and fostering of relationships with our many stakeholders. It celebrates the accomplishments of the dedicated and professional men and women who work in the Financial Management Board Secretariat.

I am proud of the many results that have been achieved during this fiscal period. This affirms our commitment to responsible spending, innovation, transparency and achievement of results.

Joseph L. Handley



Financial Management Board Secretariat

Vision

The human, financial and information resources of the Government of the Northwest Territories are acquired and utilized efficiently, effectively and economically with integrity, and prudence, to achieve, communicate and report the government goals and results.

Mission

The Financial Management Board Secretariat, working together with departments, and under the direction of the Financial Management Board, is jointly responsible for the management and control of the financial, human, and information resources of the GNWT, ensuring that these resources are managed in an efficient, effective and economical manner.

Core Business

The Government of the Northwest Territories, pursuant to the *Financial Administration Act*, establishes a Financial Management Board responsible for all matters related to the financial management and financial administration of the Government.

The *Public Service Act* assigns the responsibility for the management and direction of the public service to the responsible Minister who at this time is the Chairman of the Financial Management Board.

A Financial Management Board Secretariat is established under the direction of the Chairman of the Financial Management Board.

The Financial Management Board Secretariat's core business is to attain a highly competent level of human, financial and information management throughout the GNWT and its Boards and Agencies. The Secretariat does this largely by:

- Providing of a comprehensive and effective framework of policies, processes and systems that are well understood and used by departments and agencies to achieve the effective, efficient and economic acquisition, custody and use of human, financial, knowledge and physical resources
- Provision of a comprehensive and relevant accountability framework and reporting system that meets internal and external user needs for decision making and evaluation relative to government and agency operations, performance and financial position.
- Provision of high quality and relevant advice to internal decision makers relative to the management of the government's human, financial, knowledge and physical resources.

Specifically, the Divisions of the FMB Secretariat support the core business as follows:

Budgeting and Evaluation

An effective and comprehensive business and capital planning system that is understood and relevant for departments, FMB and legislative committees.

A comprehensive and relevant results measurement system and accountability framework that is used as an integral management decision-making tool and meets public demands for results reporting.

The provision of quality advice and support to FMB and departments that is valued and considered.

Labour Relations and Compensation Services

A competitive and affordable Compensation Policy and Structure that reflects the values and goals of the GNWT and makes a strong contribution to recruitment and retention success.

A comprehensive and clear framework of terms and conditions of employment and human resource management policies and procedures that are broadly used and understood and promote harmonious labour management relations, fair and consistent treatment of staff, productive work environments and high service and ethical standards within the public service.

The provision of compensation and benefits services to the public service that are timely, accurate, relevant, courteous and helpful.

The provision of human resource management information that is comprehensive, accurate, timely, and efficient that is relevant to and extensively used by management in planning and decision-making.

Government Accounting

The provision of financial management information that is comprehensive, accurate, timely, and efficient that is relevant to and extensively used by management in planning and decision-making.

The provision of accounts payable and receivable services and systems that are timely, accurate, relevant, courteous and helpful.

A comprehensive and clear framework of financial policies and procedures that promote probity and prudence and efficiency, economy and effectiveness is the acquisition, use and retirement of government resources that is widely understood, relevant to and applied by GNWT public servants.

The provision of timely, accurate, informative and relevant public accounts.

Audit Bureau

The provision of audit services and advice that address the achievement of value for money in government operations, compliance with authorities, adequate internal controls and risk management approaches, and computerized systems integrity and security.

The provision of investigative services to detect, confirm and address internal occurrences of fraudulent acts.

CIO Office

An effective, comprehensive and current strategy for the development, management and utilization of the GNWT's information resources in a manner that supports both the GNWT's strategic business goals and operational needs.

An effective and comprehensive information management/information systems/information technology (IM/IS/IT) planning process that supports the strategy and is understood and relevant for departments, FMB and legislative committees.

Coordination for IM/IS/IT initiatives that span multiple departments and the identification of opportunities for collaboration.

Provision of quality advice and support to the Informatics Policy Committee and departments that is valued and considered.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

In support of its core business, the FMB Secretariat meets hundreds of deadlines each year and deals with thousands of issues on an ongoing basis. The associated volumes and challenges experienced with the day-to-day operations of the FMB Secretariat are vast.

For example, the Secretariat deals with the multi-year capital and business planning process, the annual Main Estimates process, during the year Supplementary Estimates, annual government-wide results reports, annual reports on the NWT Public Service, annual Consolidated Public Accounts, annual Write-off and Forgiveness Acts, and many other mandatory processes and reporting requirements. For the 2002-03 fiscal year, the Secretariat supported 30 meetings of the Financial Management Board, made many appearances before Standing Committees of the Legislature and Committee of the Whole. Add to the aforementioned workload the three million financial transactions that are processed and reported in the government's financial systems each year, and the twenty-six pay periods that are produced on time each year and the scope of regular operations emerge.

Associated with this workload are a number of highlights that are mentioned here and discussed further in the results section of this report: the equal pay complaint was resolved in June 2002; Collective Agreements were reached with the UNW in May 2002 and the NWTTA in April 2003; Amendments to the NWT Public Service Act were developed; major timing improvements were made for the completion of the Public Accounts; a draft Third Party Accountability Framework that has been completed and provided to third parties for their input; and the first phase of a project to review the replacement of the government's financial information system was initiated.

In addition to its core business, the FMB Secretariat finds itself involved in most of the corporate-wide or multi-department initiatives that are being undertaken by the Government of the Northwest Territories. In particular, the Secretariat was involved in the following over the course of the 2002-03 fiscal year.

Self-government and Devolution/Resource Revenue Sharing

The financial structure of self-government arrangements, devolution and resource revenue sharing are complex and incredibly important to the successes of these fundamental changes to the NWT society and governance. Finding creative solutions, in partnership with aboriginal governments, to the many interests and issues that exist requires creative thinking and innovation. Significant progress has been made towards the government's goals over the last year. Agreement has been reached between the GNWT and the Aboriginal Summit on a Resource Revenue Sharing Model and on a Self-Government Financing model, both of which have been jointly presented to the federal government.

Establishment of the Technology Services Centre and Advancing of the Knowledge Management Strategy

In June 2002, the GNWT Knowledge Management Strategy was approved including the direction to implement the Technology Service Centre concept. The Technology Service Centre became a reality on April 1, 2003 after many long months of selling the approach, getting departmental buy-in and working through the implementation details.

MAJOR STUDIES, REVIEWS, REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

The Financial Management Board Secretariat is participating on a national committee, including the Public Sector Accounting Board, to set standards for what boards and agencies are to be included in the Government Entity.

The FMBS participated in an operational review of the Stanton Regional Health Authority. Some the recommendations resulting from this review include the need to clarify the governance relationships between the Department of Health and Social Services and the Health and Social Service Boards as well as a need to better communicate the compensation philosophy of the GNWT to employees and other stakeholders.

The Grant Thornton Human Resource Review of 2001 identified a need to improve the Staffing Appeals process in order to make it independent and more effective. Work has been progressing on this issue over the past year and will continue into the next year. However through discussion with stakeholders some agreement has been reached on a potential approach which includes establishing independent Staffing Review Officers and expanding staffing appeals to competitions for excluded and management competitions. It is expected that these changes will result in greater public confidence in the competition process.

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

A public service working in an environment of constructive labor/management relations with a compensation package that supports a northern workforce.

1.1 Outcome

A fair and affordable resolution to the Equal Pay Complaint.

Measure

- The resolution is acceptable to all parties.

Target

- Cost does not exceed accrued liability.
- Completion of tribunal hearing or negotiated resolution by 2005.

Result and Discussion

The Equal Pay Complaint was resolved by the parties through a settlement agreement in June 2002. The resolution of this complaint was achieved at a cost of approximately $60 Million. The settlement has resulted in the GNWT avoiding the ongoing expense of defending itself before a Human Rights Tribunal with an uncertain end result. The settlement of this dispute also allows the GNWT to develop more effective relationships with the main union for the public service.

During the 2002-03 fiscal year, the FMB Secretariat focused on implementation of the agreement with the initial batch of thousands of payments going out in December 2002. The Secretariat continues to proceed

with the phased implementation of the settlement and deal with hundreds of calls and individual clients each week. The plan is to complete the implementation by the Spring 2004.

Supporting Strategy

Settling the complaint and eliminating a potential liability have protected the government's interests.

Data Source

FMB Secretariat files

1.2 Outcome

Pro-active union/management dispute resolution

Measure

- Number of grievances that proceed to arbitration.
- Number of joint union/management meetings/processes.
- Meetings on Memorandum of Understandings contained in the UNW Collective Agreement.

Target

- Resolve 25% of grievances referred to arbitration without arbitration hearings.
- Three executive joint consultation meetings by the end of the fiscal year.
- Responses to all MOU's jointly developed with the UNW and implementation plans developed.

Result and Discussion

In 2002, 37 grievances were referred to arbitration, a decline of 26% from the previous year. 59% of the grievances referred to arbitration were resolved prior to a hearing (35% withdrew and 24% were settled). Due to the high number of settlements achieved, an arbitrator heard only 3 of the grievances referred to arbitration in 2002. The remaining files will be examined and scheduled for arbitration in future or attempts will be made to resolve them.

Joint consultation meetings have been consistently held with the Unions in the Fort Smith and Fort Simpson Regions. Executive Joint Consultation meetings were held with the Unions in Yellowknife as well as many less formal meetings to resolve issues as they arose.

Collective bargaining has resulted in an increasing number of issues being referred to a cooperative, joint union/management resolution process by including them in Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) in the Collective Agreements. Committees have been established and meetings held in relation to all of these MOU's. The MOU's cover diverse subject areas and include an examination of the Northern Allowance methodology, exclusions from the bargaining unit, retirement provisions, publications and authorship policies and prevention of violence in the workplace.

Supporting Strategy

- Dispute Resolution/Union Relations – Work with the Unions and management to address potential issues early and resolve them quickly and effectively.

Data Source

FMBS files.

2002 Annual Report on the Public Service.

1.3 Outcome and Measures

Stable and competent Public Service.

Measure

- Recruitment success.
- Retention levels.

Target

- Vacancy rate of all occupational groups no greater than 15% on average.
- Turnover rate that does not exceed 20%.

Result and Discussion

For 2002 the vacancy rate for occupational groups has dropped to 15%. The vacancy rate in 2001 average 17.9%, while in 2000 it was 15.8%.

The turnover rates for 2002 averaged 14%. In 2001 the turnover rate was 13%. Although this is a high level of turnover compared with many other public sector employers in Canada, compensation surveys indicate the GNWT remains competitive in the majority of job categories. The NWT labour market is not well developed for many highly skilled occupations. As a result the GNWT continues to have a relatively high number of southern hires and term appointments. This contributes to the turnover rates.

Supporting Strategy

- Workforce recruitment/retention - Continue to assess market conditions on an ongoing basis and the GNWT position in relation to market to determine the competitive position of the GNWT for compensation. Develop and implement appropriate policies and measures to facilitate the recruitment and retention of a capable GNWT workforce within available resources. Work with other Departments and agencies on policies and approaches that support the continued development of a northern workforce.

Data Source

Public Service Annual Reports.

Human Resource Management Information System.

1.4 Outcome and Measures

Pension and Insurance Plans for employees of the Public Service provide optimum cost/benefit to employers and employees, and any new plans adopted provide equivalent benefits to current plans.

Measure

- Comparable cost-effective pension and insurance plans.
- Transferability of pension benefits.

Target

- Alternative pension and insurance options determined through the period 2001 to 2004.
- Transfers to new plan with no loss in pension benefits.

Result and Discussion

A review was completed by William M. Mercer Limited of the feasibility of remaining in the federal Treasury Board Insurance and Pension Plans. This review took into consideration the cost effectiveness of preserving current benefit levels for GNWT employees and determined that it was most cost effective for the GNWT to continue its participation in the federal Treasury Board Plans.

Supporting Strategy

- Pension Reform - Remaining in the Treasury Board Plans will result in increased costs for the GNWT however costs will remain lower that other alternatives such as establishing a new pension plan or purchasing other insurances for employees. Discussions are taking place with Finance Canada regarding appropriate adjustments to the funding the GNWT receives from Canada in order to offset the higher costs of the federal Treasury Board Plans.

Data Source

Labour Relations and Compensation Services - Divisional Files.

1.5 Outcome

Efficient Human Resource Management Information System.

Measure

- Accurate and accessible human resource information.

Target

- Annual reporting of Public Service human resources information.
- Training at least once per fiscal year for Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) users.

Result and Discussion

The Public Service Annual Report has been produced on a regular basis using information obtained from the HRMIS.

In 2002 efforts were focused in the implementation of an upgrade of the HRMIS that will result in more efficient entry of data by users, better recording of information for shift workers as well as greater accessibility to information by employees themselves.

Training for users was conducted on an as needed basis with the focus being on providing significant amounts of training following the upgrade in the spring/summer of 2003. In addition training will be provided on a regional basis to users in future.

Supporting Strategy

- HRMIS – Maximize the yield from the upgrade of the HRMIS by providing more and better information to employees and managers.

Data Source

Labour Relations and Compensation Services - Divisional Files.

1.6 Outcome

Employees and managers foster a workplace where individuals are treated with fairness, dignity and respect.

Measure

- Number of complaints filed under the Workplace Conflict Resolution Policy.
- Employee satisfaction surveys.

Target

- The number of complaints within industry norms.
- Degree of satisfaction of employees.

Result and Discussion

There were 10 investigations under the Workplace Conflict Resolution Policy in the 2002 calendar year compared to 19 in 2001. Five complaints were substantiated and warranted further action by the Deputy Head. Of the remaining 5 investigations, 2 were unsubstantiated, one was not pursued through the formal process and was mediated, and the remaining 2 consisted of multiple complaints – some of which were substantiated and some of which were unsubstantiated.

Work will begin in 2003 on a joint review process of the Policy with the Unions in order to further refine and improve the Policy.

Training on the Policy has been included in the Labour Relations Workshops that are provided to managers in Yellowknife and the Regions on a regular basis.

Employee satisfaction surveys were not conducted in 2002.

Supporting Strategy

- Workplace Conflict Resolution Policy/Employee Satisfaction – Conduct a review of the Policy and examine an appropriate format/timing for an employee satisfaction survey.

Data Source

Labour Relations and Compensation Services - Divisional files.

2002 Annual Report on the Public Service.

2.0 Goal

A sustainable financial position with sufficient resources to achieve government goals and objectives.

2.1 Outcome

Revenues are sufficient to address expenditure requirements.

Measure

- Level of accumulated deficit.
- Gap between revenues and expenditures and their growth rate.
- Resource Revenue Sharing.

Target

- Revenue and expenditure growth rates match.
- Do not exceed government debt limits during the fiscal year.
- Agreement reached by 2005.

Result and Discussion

The 2002-2003 Main Estimates forecasted an operating deficit of $11.9 million for the year. By February 2003, due to lower than anticipated revenues from Canada, the projected 2002-2003 operating deficit had increased significantly to over $106 million.

However, a much lower than estimated 2001 Census under-coverage result, as well as, other Formula Financing Agreement (FFA) issues could result in a further increase to the 2002-2003 operating deficit by about $89 million. If these issues go unchallenged, the 2002-2003 operating deficit will likely be over $170 million by the time the 2002-2003 Public Accounts are finalized and published.

In addition to disputing of the under-coverage results, there are also questions regarding the methodology used to re-base the level of GNWT tax effort as required under the current FFA. Simply, we do not believe the data used is accurate and contains many anomalies due to Division. Further, the results of the re-basing are not consistent with the changes in our tax effort over the period.

These problems are compounded by the fact the FFA, over the years, has been subjected to federally imposed restraint measures, cuts, and adjustments that have left the results inadequate to meet our needs.

The current expenditure growth rate for 2002-2003 and moving forward exceeds the growth rate in revenues. If the revenue issues we are currently facing are not addressed, the fiscal consequences for the NWT are serious. We will continue to see revenues that are inadequate to meet our needs, now and in the future.

Although the GNWT will be within the current borrowing limit as of March 31, 2003, with the projected deficit levels, the limit will be reached early in the 2004-2005 fiscal period. Actions will need to be taken to seek federal approval for an increased borrowing limit, as potential new revenues from resource development (resource revenue sharing) are not expected to yield significant new revenues for 4 to 5 years.

Supporting Strategy

- Deputy Ministers' Task Teams on Restraint and Mitigation Measures.
- Re-negotiation of Formula Financing Agreement (expires March 31, 2004).
- Resource Revenue Sharing and Devolution Negotiations.

Data Source

Financial Management Board Secretariat files

2.2 Outcome

Financial ability to support self-government agreements.

Measure

- Level of incremental costs to the GNWT associated with implementation of self-government agreements.

Target

- GNWT bears zero percent of any incremental costs for implementation of self-government agreements.

Result and Discussion

The GNWT has agreed to cost share equally, with the Tlicho and Canada, the annual cost of an office of a cultural coordinator as provided for In the Tlicho Intergovernmental Services Agreement (a requirement of the Tlicho agreement).

The GNWT also agreed to accept from Canada a global funding amount that was not as large as GNWT departments had indicated was required to meet their obligations under the Tlicho Agreement.

However, many of the GNWT obligations are not precise in quantifying the level of financial resources required and it is hoped that the GNWT will be able to satisfy its obligations with the incremental resources to be provided by Canada.

It can also be noted that because of the ten year term of the Intergovernmental Services Agreement, the potentially significant incremental requirements associated with full implementation of the jurisdictions negotiated by the Tlicho will not be faced for at least ten years. .

In the other active processes (Beaufort-Delta, Deline), there has been only limited progress in quantifying the extent of what the incremental costs will be but no resolution of how they will be financed.

Supporting Strategy

At individual self-government tables, the GNWT continues to press for the need to adequately assess the future financial requirements of implementing each agreement, as well the need to finalize all aspects of the financial arrangements at an early stage in the process.

Data Source

Tlicho Final Agreement, Intergovernmental Services Agreement

2.3 Outcome

Wage stability within affordable bounds.

Measure

- Collective agreements negotiated acceptable to both parties.
- Relative competitiveness of GNWT compensation package in the labor market.

Target

- Wage and benefit growth rates lesser of inflation and revenue growth rate over period of agreements.
- GNWT compensation package that is competitive but does not lead the NWT market.

Result and Discussion

A collective agreement was successfully negotiated with the Union of Northern Workers (UNW) and the bargaining process was begun with the NWT Teachers' Association (NWTTA). The UNW agreement wage and benefit increases were consistent with economic conditions and settlement trends in other jurisdictions. The agreement is three years in duration that will provide for greater stability and certainty.

Compensation research continues to indicate that the GNWT compensation package remains competitive for the vast majority of occupations. However, the perception is still strong that the GNWT is not competitive in some occupations. This requires that information on market competitiveness be communicated better to employees, potential employees and the public.

The GNWT takes pride in having achieved equal pay for work of equal value in its public service and is currently proposing to ingrain that standard in the NWT Public Service Act. Maintaining this standard requires discipline and vigilance to ensure compensation decisions are based on an equal pay philosophy and are not driven by short-term market forces.

While its compensation remains competitive, the GNWT continues to be challenged by labour market shortages in the health care and other professional fields. Many of these shortages are temporary, as the Canadian economy remains robust, while others are more structural as new entrants into certain occupations are lower than required to meet demand. In the long term the NWT must reduce its heavy reliance on imported professionals. Efforts must be directed to developing the skills of northerners in fields such as health care, accounting, law, engineering and teaching.

Supporting Strategy

- Collective Agreements – Negotiate agreements with the Unions that provide for wage stability within affordable bounds.
- Market competiveness - Continue to monitor closely the GNWT's market competitiveness so that recruitment and retention strategies can be appropriately adapted. Effectively communicate this information to stakeholders.
- Compensation Policy – complete a comprehensive review of GNWT compensation policy based on the principles of equal pay for work of equal value, development of a northern workforce, and affordability while taking into account market position.

Data Source

Labour Relations and Compensation Services - Divisional files.

2.4 Outcome

Value-added diamond manufacturers establish successful businesses.

Measure

- Guarantee level in relation to benefits to NWT economy.

Target

- No loan guarantees are activated (which is an indicator of the success of the business).

Result and Discussion

One of the Yellowknife diamond factories, supported by a GNWT loan guarantee, experienced difficulty in establishing the business and consequently encountered financial difficulties resulting in a call on the GNWT guarantee by the bank.

The GNWT has entered into a financing agreement with the cross-guarantor and is expected to recover the full amount of the payout to the bank. The shareholders of the company have entered into a joint venture arrangement with a major manufacturer, which will make use of the factory facility and equipment.

There are two other factories receiving support through loan guarantees. Both of these operations are operating on a profitable basis. They have attracted the interest of major world diamond manufacturers, which has resulted in new partnerships and access to rough diamonds from Diavik Diamond Mines that will result in significant growth in both the factories.

The total jobs in the secondary diamond industry remained at approximately 100, as of March 31, 2002, due to the growth of the two remaining factories.

Supporting Strategy

- GNWT Support to Diamond Manufacturing Industry

Data Source

Financial Management Board Secretariat files

3.0 Goal

Government resources (human, financial, information and goods and services) are acquired, utilized, retained and retired economically in accordance with government policy.

3.1 Outcome

Government housing resources are retired in accordance with government policy.

Measure

- Percentage of GNWT inventory of "owned" homes sold.
- Privatization and/or transfer of staff housing assets to community control.

Target

- Employees no longer in GNWT controlled staff housing.
- Alternative arrangement for all leases negotiated by March 31, 2003.

Result and Discussion

On March 31, 2003 there were twenty units left in the GNWT's inventory of staff housing. Fourteen of these units were occupied.

Less than 1% of the original owned inventory remains unsold or not transferred to local control.

With such a small percentage of staff still dependent upon the GNWT to provide housing, the issue has shifted to dealing with the housing needs of all employees and community residents.

Continued efforts will be made to sell (where possible) the remaining owned units as well as to consider the transfer of these units to local control where the likelihood of finding buyers is slight. As well, discussions with local groups will be continued in the three communities where the GNWT still has direct control of units retained by long term leases.

Also, the FMBS will, in conjunction with other responsible GNWT departments, develop an action plan that will create and nurture an environment in smaller communities that will lead to increased private sector investment in rental housing stocks.

Supporting Strategy

N/a

Data Source

FMBS staff housing inventory files .

3.2 Outcome

Government goods and services are acquired efficiently and economically.

Measure

- Percentage of purchases using RFP of RFT contracting approaches
- Percentage of purchases made through group purchases/Standing Offer Agreements
- Market position of the GNWT among other public sector employers

Target

- 75% of the dollar value of all contracts is acquired through RFPs and RFTs by March 31, 2003 (excluding monopoly and negotiated contracts.
- 10% of purchases made through group purchases/Standing Offer Agreements by March 2003.
- GNWT compensation package remains competitive in the NWT public sector market.

Result and Discussion

Contracts

	2002	2001
Negotiated	16%	9%
Sole Sources	6%	9%
Single Vendor	4%	21%
New Categories	19%	0%
RFP/RFT	56%	60%

The new categories introduced in 2002 have reduced the contracts being classified as RFT/RFP (and sole sourced) and provided clarification as to the true vendor – GNWT relationship. These new classes of contracts are not capable of being awarded by the RFP/RFT process for a variety of reasons. Until such time as a trend is available with these new categories simple use of the RFP/RFT statistics will not provide meaningful information.

If the contracts that cannot be RFP/RFT's are added to these that were actually awarded by the RFP/RFT process our percentage exceeds 75%.

The 2002/03 payments over $5,000 report will not be available until some time in the summer of 2003.

Information on purchases through standing offers is not tracked currently.

Compensation research and analysis continues to indicate that the GNWT compensation package is competitive in relation to other jurisdictions and other public sector employers in the NWT for the majority of occupational categories.

Supporting Strategy

- The payment over $5,000 report is to be replaced by a proper contract reporting system in 2003/04.
- Compensation Package – Continue to monitor and analyze compensation data to ensure the GNWT remains

competitive and develop appropriate compensation policy and approaches that are affordable and that support the development of a northern workforce.

Data Source

Labour Relations and Compensation Services Divisional files.

Payments over $5,000 report.

4.0 Goal

Public confidence in the prudence, integrity and accountability of the GNWT.

4.1 Outcome

Public accounts are timely, readable and accurate.

Measure

- Span of time to publish.
- Comments from Auditor General.

Target

- Interim report released by August 31 following the end of the fiscal year.
- The Comptroller General's Statement issued by August 31 following the end of the fiscal year.
- The 2001-02 public accounts ready for tabling by September 30, 2002.
- The 2002-03 public accounts ready for tabling by August 31, 2002.
- In subsequent years the public accounts ready for tabling by no later than August 31 of the same year.
- No major critical comments from the Auditor General/Public Accounts Committee on content.

Result and Discussion

Target for the Interim Public Accounts was met with the tabling of the Interims on July 3, 2003.

Target for the Comptroller General Statement of August 31 was met.

Target for the 2001-2002 Public Accounts was met with the tabling of the Public Accounts on September 29 with the Standing Committee.

The Report on Other Matters of the Auditor General for 2002 has not been received as of the date of preparing this report, however we are not aware of any adverse comments relating to the content of the Public Accounts and an unqualified opinion was obtained on the Statements.

Supporting Strategy

- Government Accounting continues to research ways that the production of the Public Accounts can be accelerated and continues to work closely with the Office of the Auditor General in order to reduce their audit time.

Data Source

Government Accounting - divisional files.

4.2 Outcome

A corporate culture that values and utilizes effective results reporting.

Measure

- Regular publication of results reports by departments.

Target

- Results reports complete within four months after fiscal year end.

Result and Discussion

The 2001-02 draft results reports were completed for submission to Standing Committees in September 2002 in conjunction with the 2003-06 Business Plans. With the resources available at the time we were not able to complete these within four months of the fiscal year end.

The final publication, "Towards Improved Accountability: GNWT Results Reports 2001-02" was tabled in the Legislative Assembly during the 2003-04 Budget Session in February 2003.

Plans are in place to have the 2002-03 Results Reports completed for tabling in the Legislative Assembly in June 2003.

Supporting Strategy

- None

Data Source

Financial Management Board Secretariat files

4.3 Outcome

A corporate culture that demonstrates a commitment towards professional and accountable program management

Measure

- Publication of evaluation reports, operational reviews, comprehensive audits and program reports

Target

- Implementing and posting of reports by December 2003.

Result and Discussion

One of the requirements in the draft accountability frameworks for third parties and the GNWT is a publication of their accountability documents. This includes publication of evaluation reports, operational reviews, comprehensive audits and program reports.

Once approved and implemented, the framework will serve as the authority for this requirement and a call letter will be sent out. In the meantime the FMBS continues to encourage departments to post and circulate their evaluation reports and reviews.

A new schedule has been designed for inclusion in Section II of the 2002/03 Public Accounts which discloses all accountable advances that have not been cleared or invoiced and were issued in the previous fiscal year. The announcement of this new schedule has resulted in a substantial number of accountable advances now

being invoiced by departments. This will also allow us to assess collectability of the advances since once they are in FIS they now can be subject to aged analysis. Future Accountable Advances will now have to be dealt with in a timelier manner by departments.

Supporting Strategy

- This is a part of the ongoing core business of budgeting and evaluation.
- Government Accounting continues to research how data from the Financial Information System (FIS) can be better interpreted, reported on or configured to permit the monitoring of program management's performance in key financial areas.

Data Source

Budgeting and Evaluation - divisional files.

Government Accounting - divisional files.

4.4 Outcome

Increased accountability from the GNWT and Third Parties for the expenditure of monies for the provision of public services.

Measure

- Measures to be set once the policy parameters have been set.

Target

- Implement GNWT/Third Party Accountability Policy by Fall 2002.

Result and Discussion

A Third Party Accountability Framework has been drafted and departments have consulted with their stakeholders as of March 31, 2003.

The framework will now be submitted to Cabinet for approval to review it with the Standing Committee on Accountability and Oversight. Following this the framework will come back to Cabinet for final approval followed by implementation.

Implementation should be completed in 2003-04.

An in-depth review of the third party project invoicing, budgeting and expense allocation process has begun.

Supporting Strategy

- As per 4.3

Data Source

Budgeting and Evaluation - divisional files.

Government Accounting - divisional files.

4.5 Outcome

Effective internal controls are in place.

Measure

- Occurrences of fraud.

Target

- Reductions in the occurrences of fraud.

Result and Discussion

The incidences of reported GNWT related fraud declined during the year indicating that the impact of the various fraud awareness programs has been effective.

However, requests were made to investigate fifteen instances of suspected irregularities during the 2002-03 fiscal year. Eleven of these investigations related to Boards, Agencies or non-government entities (Five of these investigations identified irregularities of approximately $250,000; the remaining six investigations related to requests for advice on specific issues). Four investigations related to GNWT programs of which two identified irregularities of approximately $20,000.

From these investigations, we noted both a lack of compliance and understanding of internal control procedures. This, together with the level of staff competencies was the main reason for fraud occurrence.

A project to review the Tangible Capital Asset recording process to improve timeliness and capture missed assets has begun.

The Financial Administration Manual and the HS Procedures are continually updated to compensate for any weakness identified in current practice.

Supporting Strategy

- The departments should work with their boards and agencies to instill the importance of internal controls and the early reporting of suspected fraud. In this regard, a legal opinion must be obtained to clarify the requirement of boards and agencies to follow the Financial Administration Manual.
- The FMB Secretariat is copied on all audit reports because they are potential 51 (1) items (Comptroller General's Report). As part of this process these items are reviewed and discussions held with Internal Audit Division to see if FAM modifications are required to improve internal controls.

Data Source

Internal audit – special investigative reports.

Government Accounting's - Divisional files.

Comptroller General's Report 51 (1).

4.6 Outcome

There is a high level of competence and integrity in the public service financial management.

Measure

- Disposition of fraud through both the civil and criminal courts.
- Observations in operational audits/corporate reviews.

Target

- No significant problems identified in corporate reviews.
- 100% of audit recommendations noted and implemented by responsible department/s.

Result and Discussion

In the area of corporate reviews, a number of observations were raised with regard to non-compliance to policies and procedures. However, no significant issues were noted.

Only one criminal court case occurred during the year. Working closely with the RCMP and the Crown Attorney, a conviction and restitution order were both obtained in this case, as a result of our extensive forensic audit work.

We provided ongoing assistance with regards to civil action to recover monies from a former employee convicted of a criminal offence.

Although the targets and measures do not specifically mention the Financial Administration Manual directives or financial training, these two items are an integral part of maintaining the competence and integrity of the financial management processes of the public service.

During 2002/03:

- Three entirely new Financial Administration Manual directives were produced.
- Twenty-six Financial Administration Manual directives were revised; some of them very extensively.
- One regulation was amended.
- Five Financial Administration Manual directives were deleted.
- Six Financial Administration Manual directives are in the process of being revised.
- Training sessions were provided as follows:
- Ten training sessions for the new Tangible Capital Asset system.
- Credit and Collections training in all 3 Regions plus Hay River.
- Nine other training sessions on various financial topics.
- The Annual Comptroller General's 51 (1) Report discloses any instance where a fraud has resulted in a financial loss to the GNWT.

Supporting Strategy

- Continue corporate reviews to increase staff awareness and monitor compliance to policies and procedures.
- All internal audit reports contain a departmental management action plan to address corrective action. To monitor implementation of recommendations, regular follow-up of corrective action should be built into annual audit plans. Any recommendations not implemented could be raised and addressed at an audit committee meeting under the provisions of FAM 603.
- There is still a need for improved communication with the RCMP and Crown to increase the likeness of obtaining convictions. In the court case mentioned, we were successful in obtaining a restitution order to recover monies. However, as restitution orders are not guaranteed in criminal proceedings, consideration should be given to using timely civil action combined with better collection procedures to recover any monies owed following fraud investigations.
- Continue to produce Financial Administration Manual directives and provide training on an as requested basis at a level commensurate with the decline in available resources. Continue to produce the Comptroller General's 51 (1) Report.

Data Source

Audit Reports

Court Documents

Government Accounting tracking system for Financial Administration Manual directives

5.0 Goal

Effective, efficient and economical management information systems support accountability by providing managers, decision-makers and the public with meaningful information.

5.1 Outcome

Effective, efficient and economical management information systems.

Measure

- Benefits (tangible and non-quantifiable) exceed costs of developing and supporting information systems

Target

- Benefits and costs of systems formally tracked through client surveys and development/operating cost analysis

Result and Discussion

Changes were made for the 2002-03 IT Planning Process to improve the data received from departments regarding major applications initiatives. This included the identification of these initiatives along with rationale for the work to be undertaken.

Work is now underway on changes to the 2003-04 IT Planning Process that will allow for the development of a "business case" type analysis. This will assist in determining the actual value of the project to the sponsoring department in terms of either or both of the qualitative and quantitative benefits anticipated from the project. It will also identify how these benefits will be measured and evaluated.

Supporting Strategy

The Knowledge Management Strategy (KMS) is the supporting strategy for this initiative. This is identified and supported by Project #2 – Phase 5 of the KMS "Implement Departmental and Government-wide Systems Plans" and Project 6 – Phase 1 "Determine Benefits Realized".

Data Source

Departmental IT Plans.

5.2 Outcome

Information systems provide managers, decision-makers and the public with meaningful information.

Measure

- Time required to respond to information requests from any source (time taken to respond).
- Accuracy of data available to management, decision-makers and service deliverers.
- Improve ease of access to information to all stakeholders through use of appropriate IT tools (less human

intervention in responding to data requests).

- Systems facilitate the timely fulfillment of legislative reporting requirements (e.g. less time required to prepare public accounts).

Target

- A measurement framework and collection of baseline data to establish realistic and measurable targets.

Result and Discussion

The Labour Relations and Compensation Services Division of the FMBS frequently receives requests for human resource information. These requests are frequently responded to within a day, or depending on the complexity of the information required, within the same week. Departmental human resource offices are frequently able to respond directly to their departmental human resource information needs through reports, which they can run.

The Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) is currently being upgraded. The upgrade will allow greater access to human resource information by managers and by employees through employee self-service features. Information from the HRMIS was used in the production of the 2001 Public Service Annual Report, which produced in record time - June of 2002.

Government Accounting Division of the FMBS has begun a project to review the Tangible Capital Asset recording process to improve timeliness and capture missed assets.

The current financial information system is over 30 years old and sorely in need of replacement. Due to funding constraints, work on replacement has been put off for many years. In 2002-03 the first step on the road to replacement was taken with the issuance and award of a Request For Proposal to assist the government to determine its business needs form a financial system and start the process of systems selection and implementation. Although funding may be difficult to secure for this project, the work started will provide a clear idea of the government's requirements.

Supporting Strategy

- Ease of Access to Information – Continue to provide flexibility to managers in the production of reports or system queries. Increase the use of self-service features so employees and managers can more easily access information.
- Legislative Reporting Requirements – Collect and report relevant information.
- Timely Response to Information Requests – Track information needs.

Data Source

Labour Relations and Compensation Services files.

Government Accounting divisional files.

5.3 Outcome

Residents of the NWT will have access to information and services using information technologies as well as traditional means (walk-in, brochures, telephone and facsimile)

Measure

- Number of services delivered electronically.

Target

- Services will be identified that can be cost-effectively delivered electronically
- An implementation strategy and plan will be prepared in 2002-03

Result and Discussion

Employee self-serve features will be introduced in the summer of 2003 for some payroll and benefits information.

The FMBS continues to use its web page to provide commonly used documents to employees and the public.

The advent of the direct deposit system is allowing NWT residents to have funds deposited directly in their bank accounts rather than face the delay and inconvenience of mailed paper cheques. They can be informed of all the deposit and cheque stub information, at their option, by way of e-mail, fax or regular mail.

The recent enhancements to the WinCollect system will allow our collectors faster access to client's files in order to provide them with faster service.

The implementation strategy and plan were not developed during 2002-03 as planned. The main impediments to a comprehensive electronic service delivery strategy are the lack of a standardized Internet service delivery platform (both hardware and software) as well as a set of standards for website "look and feel" and content issues. Also, guidelines are required to cover the privacy and security issues that accompany electronic service delivery initiatives. The review and development of such standards and guidelines is presently underway and should be in place by March 31st 2004. The above notwithstanding, preliminary work may still be undertaken by individual departments regarding the types of services that will be initially offered via electronic service delivery channels. No information on the magnitude of this type of work currently underway has been gathered from the departments to date.

Supporting Strategy

- Government Accounting continues to research ways we can improve our services to both NWT residents and internal government clients.
- The strategy for electronic service delivery cannot be developed until the Web management framework is in place.

Data Source

FMBS files.

Government Accounting divisional files.

6.0 Goal

Government is accountable for the optimal allocation of funds through the use of effective planning tools.

6.1 Outcome

Government wide and consistent departmental business planning processes are in place and utilized

Measure

- Government wide business plans are updated and published annually.

- Departments report to the Legislative Assembly and the public on the success in achieving the Business Plan targets.

Target

- Draft business plans are complete in time for Legislative review prior to the development of the Main Estimates
- Business plans complete and ready for tabling with Main Estimates

Result and Discussion

The 2003-06 Business Plans were completed and submitted within the time requirements for Standing Committee Reviews in September 2002.

The final 2003-06 Business Plans were published and tabled in the Legislative Assembly in conjunction with the 2003-04 Main Estimates in February 2003.

There were no deviations from the approved business plan budget targets.

Supporting Strategy

- None

Data Source

Financial Management Board Secretariat: Budgeting and Evaluation

6.2 Outcome

Community, third party and GNWT program managers are able to make better program decisions through the application of program evaluation and performance measurement techniques.

Measure

- Number of communities receiving evaluation training.
- Number of non-profit organizations receiving evaluation training.
- Attendance at performance measurement and/or evaluation training sessions.

Target

- Four communities receive training by March 31, 2003.
- Ten people from non-profit organizations receive training by March 31, 2003.
- 75% of GNWT managers have had training by May 31, 2003.

Result and Discussion

The Budgeting and Evaluation Unit revised it's strategy after review of the Social Agenda document, which indicated that the need was much greater than originally anticipated, in the field of performance measurement and evaluation. The above targets have been abandoned in view of a larger more comprehensive effort to educate those working in the program services area.

An evaluation and community measurement strategy has been revised with the intent of coordinating the efforts of FMBS, Bureau of Statistics, MACA's School of Community Government, HRDC Canada, Canadian Heritage, and DIAND. As all of these partners have various requirements of third parties and internal programs for evaluation and measurement, the theory is to standardize the language and methodology across the NWT.

so that central agency demands are reasonable for community agencies. The partners need to complete the development of tools for evaluation, performance measurement, proposal writing, community indicators, and program design. Partnerships will involve linkages between all levels of government through the use of community facilitators and support networks, so that after training, the people who use the social science techniques have the help to use what they have learned.

An RFP has gone to tender for the development of phase one of this project.

In the meantime, a call went out to staff for training in the Canadian Evaluation Society's Essential Skills Series. Our budget only allowed for three sessions to be delivered this year, and 75 people responded to the one email call. To date, 50 people have received training, and they have requested additional skills training in the social science area.

Supporting Strategy

- The Evaluation and Community Measurement Outreach Strategy.

Data Source

Essential Skills Training Database

Budgeting and Evaluation Briefing Notes

6.3 Outcome

Government wide and consistent departmental Informatics Technology planning processes are in place.

Measure

- Consistent planning processes are developed that address both departmental and corporate IT planning needs.
- IT Plans are submitted in a consistent format.
- IT Plans are submitted on time.
- IT Plans show clear linkages to departmental Business Plans.
- IT Plans are vetted by the Informatics Policy Committee in accordance with their mandate.
- Departmental IT Plans are consolidated into a GNWT IT Plan and submitted for FMB review along with the Business Plans.

Target

- All departmental plans are submitted in a consistent format (100% compliance).
- All departmental plans are submitted on time (100% on time).
- Each IT project in each department's IT plan is linked to a business objective as identified in the Business Plan (100% of IT projects linked to Business objectives).
- Every department's IT Plan is reviewed by the IPC (100% compliance).
- A GNWT-wide IT plan is produced and submitted on time with the Business Plan in accordance with the Business Planning schedule (100% complete and on time).

Result and Discussion

All of the above targets were met with the following exceptions:

- Not all departmental IT projects showed clear linkages to a business objective as identified in the Business Plans.
- Not all departments adhered to a consistent format in the presentation of their IT plans.

Both of the above issues will be addressed through an improved planning process and closer liaison with departments during the development of their 2004/05 IT plans.

Supporting Strategy

- Knowledge Management Strategy – Project 2 – Phase 3 "Prepare departmental and government-wide systems plans"

Data Source

Departmental IT Plans.

Office of the CIO – IPC Minutes.

6.4 Outcome

Development of GNWT Capital Acquisition Plan

Measure

- Investment in Capital Infrastructure to address GNWT priorities.

Target

- Plan developed by 2002-03

Result and Discussion

The FMB Secretariat was represented on the working group, which developed the revised planning process in conjunction with consultants and under the guidance of a Deputy Ministers' Steering Committee.

This resulted in a change to the capital planning process to a corporate or government-wide approach for the 2002-2005 business planning process.

The corporate capital planning process provides for one GNWT capital investment target with all Departmental projects competing for the available funding. The result is that projects are prioritized on a government wide basis versus a departmental basis.

The process for the 2002-2003 started with departmental updates of their respective 20-year capital needs assessment. Departmental consultation with communities were completed prior to this stage, with the results of the consultations incorporated into the assessment and the subsequent priority rating of proposed projects.

Departments' 20-year capital needs were then categorized according to the primary rating criteria and secondary rating criteria, as follows:

Primary Criteria	Secondary Criteria
Protection of people	Scale of impact
Protection of assets	Severity of impact
Protection of the environment	Urgency
Financial investment	Ability to mitigate need
Program need or requirement.	

After all the departmental 20-year capital needs assessments were updated, the Inter-departmental working group completed a peer review of all departmental ratings for projects included to ensure they were consistently applied and appropriate.

The result was the 2002-2007 five-year infrastructure acquisition plan and 2002-2003 capital acquisition plan, which were submitted to Standing Committees along with the 2002-2005 Business Plans and 2002-2003 Main Estimates, respectively.

These Plans provided for significant investments into the NWT Highway System, Health Care facilities and infrastructure for small communities. These investments contributed directly to government wide priorities of ensuring a healthy and diversified economy and the improved health of NWT residents.

Supporting Strategy

N/A

Data Source

Budgeting and Evaluation – Divisional Files

7.0 Goal

Government is organized for maximum efficiency with optimal allocation of functions among levels of government and third parties and effective partnerships with the private sector.

7.1 Outcome

Effective and efficient government organization.

Measure

- An acceptable knowledge management strategy.

Target

- Implementation of recommendations.

Result and Discussion

The GNWT's Knowledge Management Strategy (KMS) was officially approved by the Financial Management Board on June 7th 2002.

The KMS identifies several key projects necessary for the implementation of Knowledge Management within the GNWT.

Implementation of key recommendations from the KMS was undertaken during 2002-03 including:

- The implementation of the Technology Services Centre (TSC).
- The development of a comprehensive and consistent IT planning process across the entire GNWT.
- The creation of "Communities of Interest" to deal with the following critical issues across the GNWT:
- IT Standards
- Web Technology Standards
- Web Content Standards
- IT Security
- Networking Infrastructure
- IT related HR issues
- Recorded Information Management

In addition, bulk computer purchasing was introduced across the GNWT resulting in savings of approximately $140,000 per year.

A new licensing arrangement was negotiated with Microsoft which could result in savings of approximately $300,000 - $400,000.

Supporting Strategy

- Government Accounting continues to look at ways to reduce the cost of the services we provide to the GNWT and to the public. However, we are seeing a significant decline in our capacity to respond to emergencies and new challenges.

The Knowledge Management Strategy:

- Project 1 – Governance:
  - Phase 4 – Establish a Technology Cost-Management Framework.
- Project 2 – Applications:
  - Phase 1 – Prepare a Planning Framework for Departmental and Government-Wide Systems.
  - Phase 2 – Develop a Web Strategy.
  - Phase 3 – Prepare Departmental and Government-Wide Systems Plans.
  - Phase 5 – Implement Departmental and Government-Wide System Plans.
- Project 4 – Infrastructure:
  - All phases.
- Project 5 – Security:
  - Phase 1 – Establish a Security Framework.
- Project 6 – Evaluation:
  - Determine Benefits Realized.

Data Source

Government Accounting divisional files.

The Knowledge Management Strategy Document.

Departmental IT Plans.

Bulk Computer Purchase Reports.

Microsoft Licensing Agreement.

Community of Interest Status Reports.

7.2 Outcome

The technology infrastructure will be cost-effectively maintained and support information and management and electronic service delivery.

Measure

- Quality of service is appropriate to the users needs and as good or better than currently provided

Target

- A technology service centre will be in place and implementation will be in process in 2000-2003. The plan will include service level agreements and cost of service projections.

Result and Discussion

The Technology Service Centre (TSC) implementation plan was developed and put into effect during 2002-03.

The TSC became operational April 1st 2003 and a departmental transition schedule has been developed that will see all GNWT departments being incorporated under the TSC and receiving all operational IT infrastructure support by the end of the 2003-04 fiscal year.

A draft service level agreement has been developed and is in the final stages of review between the TSC and the first departments scheduled for transition. The service levels being agreed to should either meet or exceed existing service levels.

- Software has been acquired and installed which will monitor service levels provided by the TSC and report them to the clients (departments).
- Performance reports are generated daily, weekly and monthly and are being reviewed to help identify any transitional performance issues and to ensure performance standards are being met or exceeded.

Supporting Strategy

- Knowledge Management Strategy – Project #4 – Infrastructure: Phases 1 through 4 – "Assessment of the technology infrastructure" – through to – "Implement the infrastructure service provider plan".

Data Source

"Technology Service Centre Implementation Plan".

TSC help desk software – performance reporting tools and reports.

Aboriginal Affairs

Message from the Minister

I am pleased to report on the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs' results for fiscal year 2002-2003.

During this period, the Ministry was involved in nine lands, resources and self-government negotiations with devolution and resource-revenue sharing negotiations beginning in the fall. Significant milestones were achieved in a number of negotiations:

The Salt River Treaty Land Entitlement was formally signed in June 2002, which will lead to the creation of a reservation in the Fort Smith area; the Tlicho Final Agreement was completed and initialed, the first combined lands, resources and self-government in the Northwest Territories; devolution and resource-revenue sharing negotiations started in September 2002.

These achievements have resulted from the continued dedication and hard work of GNWT staff and their counterparts with the federal government and Aboriginal organizations.

Intergovernmental relations with Aboriginal organizations within the territory remain strong and productive.

In 2002, the NWT became the first jurisdiction in Canada to recognize National Aboriginal Day as a statutory holiday. Funding was provided by Aboriginal Affairs to organizations in all communities to assist with their celebrations.

Mahsi Cho

Hon. Jim Antoine

Mission

The Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs is responsible for achieving results in the following areas:

The negotiation and implementation of lands, resources and self-government agreements expediently yet without compromising effectiveness and integrity;

The management and monitoring of settled lands, resources and self-government agreements;

Contributing to mutually beneficial, working relations with the Aboriginal governments and leadership, as well as with the provincial, territorial and federal governments; and

Contributing to the political and constitutional development of the Northwest Territories.

Vision

The Ministry's vision is a workable and affordable system of governance in the Northwest Territories that clarifies, respects and protects both collective rights of Aboriginal people and the individual rights of all residents. The Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs pursues this vision by leading the Government of the Northwest Territories' participation in lands, resources and self-government negotiations and co-ordinating the implementation of final agreements. The Ministry also contributes to the territorial government's political and constitutional development of the Northwest Territories and national Aboriginal affairs.

Our vision complements the territorial government's vision outlined in *"Towards a Better Tomorrow"* in the following areas:

A strong, unified and self-reliant Northwest Territories that can take its rightful place in the federation and international community.

Strong partnerships with Aboriginal, federal, provincial, and territorial governments.

Recognition of and respect for both the collective and individual rights of all Northerners.

Aboriginal people having greater self determination over their social, cultural and political destiny.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

Major accomplishments achieved during 2002-2003 include:

The Salt River Treaty Land Entitlement was formally signed in June 2002;

The Tlicho Final Agreement and Implementation Plan were completed and initialed, the first combined lands, resources and self-government agreement in the Northwest Territories. We anticipate signing in the summer of 2003;

Re-negotiation of the Gwich'in Implementation Plan for the next ten years was completed. Signing is anticipated in the summer of 2003.

MAJOR STUDIES, REVIEWS, REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

The Ministry participated in the following major reviews and reports:

Annual Report on Implementation for the Inuvialuit Final Agreement; Annual Report on Implementation for the Gwich'in Final Agreement; Annual Report on Implementation for the Sahtu Final Agreement; Review of the Ministry's operations, challenges and critical issues.

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

The successful conclusion of outstanding lands, resources and self-government agreements, which will provide for continued improvement in the political, social and economic environment of the Northwest Territories.

1.1 Outcome And Measures

Number of agreements signed.

Target

Conclusion of the following agreements:

- DEH CHO
  - Agreement-in-Principle – 2006
- DOGRIB
  - Final Agreement – 2002
  - Implementation Plan – 2002
  - Self-Government Financing Agreements – 2002
  - Intergovernmental Service Agreement – 2002
  - Legislation Enacted - 2003
- BEAUFORT/DELTA
  - Final Agreement - 2002
  - Implementation Plan - 2002
  - Financial Transfer Agreement by 2002
  - Legislation Enacted - 2003
- DELINE
  - Agreement-in-Principle - 2002
  - Final Agreement - 2003
  - Implementation Plan - 2003
  - Financial Transfer Agreement – 2003
  - Legislation Enacted - 2004
- SALT RIVER FIRST NATION
  - Final Agreement - 2002
  - Programs and Services Agreement - 2002
- SOUTH SLAVE METIS
  - Stage 1 Agreement-in-Principle - 2003
- AKAITCHO
  - Agreement-in-Principle - 2003
- SASKATCHEWAN ATHABASCA DENESULINE
  - Agreement-in-Principle – 2004

- MANITOBA DENE
  - Agreement-in-Principle - 2003

Results and Discussion

DEH CHO:
- Land withdrawal completed – to be initialled April 2003
- Interim Resource Development Agreement completed - to be initialed April 2003

TLICHO (FORMERLY DOGRIB):
- Final Agreement – The Final Agreement has been initialled. August 2003 has been targeted for signing
- Implementation Plan – anticipated signing August 2003
- Self-Government Financing Agreements – anticipated signing August 2003
- Intergovernmental Service Agreement – anticipated signing August 2003
- Legislation Enacted – target 2004

BEAUFORT/DELTA:
- Final Agreement - negotiations ongoing as the Agreement-in-Principle is to be signed April 2003. 2005 target for completion
- Implementation Plan - Implementation Working Group in place. 2005 target for completion
- Financial Transfer Agreement - target date has been changed to 2003-2004
- Legislation Enacted – target 2005/2006

DELINE:
- Agreement-in-Principle - anticipated completion May 2003
- Final Agreement – 2004 target for completion
- Implementation Plan - Implementation Working Group in place. Target 2005
- Financial Transfer Agreement - target 2004
- Legislation Enacted – target 2005/2006

SALT RIVER FIRST NATION:
- Final Agreement - Final Agreement signed June 2002
- Programs and Services Agreement – 2004 target for completion

NWT METIS NATION (FORMERLY THE SOUTH SLAVE METIS TRIBAL COUNCIL):
- Interim Measures Agreement – five schedules signed
- Stage 1 Agreement-in-Principle - Negotiations continuing. Target 2004

AKAITCHO:
- Agreement-in-Principle – target 2004

SASKATCHEWAN ATHABASCA DENESULINE:
- Agreement-in-Principle – Completed. Signing anticipated summer 2003

MANITOBA DENE:
- Agreement-in-Principle - Completed. Signing anticipated summer 2003

Supporting Strategies

- Lead GNWT Participation in Negotiations
- Regular Briefings to Standing Committees
- Regular Deputy Ministers' Meetings
- Active Interdepartmental Caucuses
- Consistent Policy Approach
- Negotiating Instructions Are Produced
- Hasten Successful Negotiations

Data Source

Agreements signed and negotiations' monthly status reports.

1.2 Outcomes And Measure

Number of inconsistencies between GNWT's future vision documents and agreements.

Target

No significant inconsistencies.

Results And Discussion

There are no significant differences in the division of authorities in the various self-government entities established by lands, resources and self-government agreements negotiated to date.

Supporting Strategies

- Regular Deputy Ministers' Meetings
- Active Interdepartmental Caucuses
- Consistent Policy Approach

Data Source

Committee on Aboriginal Rights Deputies Committee, Monthly Negotiation Status Reports.

1.3 Outcomes And Measure

Number of issues reported in Annual Reports, five-year reviews and issues referred to arbitration.

Target

- Reduction in issues reported or referred to arbitration.

Results And Discussion

There has been a steady decrease in concerns raised by other parties due largely to the ongoing monitoring and review processes of the Gwich'in and Sahtu Implementation Plans and the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. The Inuvialuit, Gwich'in and Sahtu Annual Reports also provide a vehicle for addressing implementation issues. No significant concerns were raised during the reporting period and thus no cases were referred to arbitration.

Supporting Strategies

- Active Interdepartmental Caucuses

Data Source

Minutes of Tripartite Implementation Committees meetings, Inuvialuit, Gwich'in and Sahtu Annual Reports.

2.0 Goal

Lands, resources and self-government agreements are implemented in a manner that maintains an adequate level and quality of programs and services for all residents.

2.1 Outcome and Measures

Level of resources directed to implementing self-government for program and service delivery.

Target

- All lands, resources and self-government agreements will include Financial Transfer Agreements which will address allocation of resources and incremental costs.

Result and Discussion

Bilateral Funding Agreement negotiated with Canada for Tlicho implementation. On-going bilateral meetings are being held between senior GNWT/Canada officials regarding Fiscal Financing Principles. Financial Transfer Agreements will be negotiated for Beaufort-Delta and Deline Self-Government Agreements.

Supporting Strategies

- Financing Self-Government
- Effective Review Provisions
- Intergovernmental Forum Discussions on Fiscal Relationships and Transfer Arrangements

Data Source

Bilateral funding agreements with Canada for self-government agreements.

2.2 Outcome and Measures

Number of Financial Transfer Agreements containing trigger clause to re-open negotiations.

Target

- All Financial Transfer Agreements will contain trigger clauses to re-open negotiations.

Result and Discussion

Tlicho Financial Transfer Agreement contains re-open clauses. GNWT will be promoting re-open clauses in all future Financial Bilateral Funding Agreements with Canada for self-government agreements.

Data Source

Bilateral funding agreements with Canada for self-government agreements.

2.3 Outcome and Measures

Number of implementation plans with multi-year review provisions.

Target/Standard

- All implementation plans will contain multi-year review provisions.

Results And Discussion

Implementation Plans currently being negotiated for:

Tlicho – completed, anticipate signing 2003;

Deline (target date 2005); and,

Beaufort Delta (target date 2005).

Current Gwich'in Implementation Plan - completed re-negotiation. Anticipate signing in summer 2003.

Current Sahtu Implementation Plan being re-negotiated. Target date June 2004.

GNWT promoting multi-year review provisions in all Implementation Plans.

Supporting Strategies

- Financing Self-Government
- Participation in Implementation Committees

Data Sources

Implementation Plan for Tlicho and Beaufort Delta Negotiation Reports, Implementation and Financing Self-Government Briefing Notes, Minutes of Tripartite Implementation Committees.

3.0 Goal

Mutually beneficial working relationships with Aboriginal governments and leadership are enhanced and maintained.

3.1 Outcome and Measures

Mutually beneficial working relationships with Aboriginal governments and leadership.

- Attendance at Annual Assemblies and other important meetings.
- Timely responses to correspondence referred to the Ministry from the Minister's office.

Target/Standard

- Cabinet member available at all annual assemblies and other important meetings.
- 100% of meetings attended by Aboriginal Affairs officials.
- All draft correspondence for advice provided within two weeks of receiving request from the Minister's office.

Results And Discussion

Relationships have been built by the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs, Premier and other Cabinet members by attending assemblies and other significant meetings. The Minister of Aboriginal Affairs or a representative attends all of the assemblies. This was followed up by senior officials from the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs to address concerns and resolutions brought forward.

Political Accords have been negotiated and signed with the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation and Gwich'in Tribal Council, the Akaitcho Dene First Nations and the NWT Metis Nation.

MAA adheres to a two week Bring Forward System within the Ministry, target timelines have been met to date.

Supporting Strategies

- Annual Assembly Planning Process

Data Source

Briefing notes, travel claims, Senior Management, BF System.

3.2 Outcome and Measures

Participation on Intergovernmental Forum Working Groups and provision of information to Working Groups.

Target

- 100% of information requests from Working Groups responded to.

Results And Discussion

The Ministry continues to address outstanding issues with territorial, federal, and Aboriginal governments and/or organizations with positive results.

Participated on Intergovernmental Forum working groups.

Led GNWT participation in all Intergovernmental Forum activities.

Supporting Strategies

- Participation in Intergovernmental Processes.

Data Source

Senior Management.

4.0 Goal

A system of government, which has wide support of its citizens, in the Northwest Territories.

4.1 Outcome and Measures

The staff of the Government of the Northwest Territories and the public understands the negotiating processes and agreements and is aware of the various proposals for changing government.

- Number of information sessions and workshops held.
- Number of hits on the Ministry's web site.
- Ratification of lands, resources and self-government agreements.

Target

- All reasonable requests for information sessions are delivered to GNWT staff and public.
- Number of hits increased by 10% by the end of 2003.
- See targets for Goal #1.

Results and Discussion

Provided numerous information sessions/presentations to: GNWT staff: Resources Wildlife and Economic Development staff in Yellowknife, Fort Smith, and Hay River; Municipal and Community Affairs, NWT Housing Corporation, Public Works and Services, Education, Culture and Employment, Finance, Health and Social Services, and Transportation; Aurora College, NWT Association of Municipalities; Beaufort-Delta communities - Sachs Harbour, Holman, Paulatuk, Town of Inuvik, Beaufort-Delta Interim Regional Council, Regional Management Committees, Gwich'in Chiefs Gathering, Tuktoyaktuk, Gwich'in Assembly, Tsiigehtchic, and Ft. McPherson; Town of Hay River and Town of Fort Smith; regular briefings to Deputies Committee on Aboriginal Rights.

- See Results reported in Goal #2

A newsletter to inform GNWT employees is in the final stages of development.

The Ministry's website had 184,598 hits in 2002. This is the baseline that will be used to measure the target for increasing the number of hits by 10% by the end of 2003.

Supporting Strategies

- Governance discussions
- Communications Strategy
- Contribute to Territorial Government's Vision

Data Source

Final Agreements, Implementation Plans and Financing Agreements, PowerPoint presentations, duty travel claims, Ministry website, and feedback from target audiences.

As a result of Executive Council decision, Goals 5 and 6 have been transferred to the Ministry from the Executive. These goals were previously not included in the Ministry's Business Plan.

5.0 Goal

Northern governments working together co-operatively through a permanent process, such as the Intergovernmental Forum.

5.1 Outcome and Measures

A permanent intergovernmental process.

Target

- Regular meetings of the Intergovernmental Forum.

Result and Discussions

The Intergovernmental Forum has membership at the leadership level from the GNWT, DIAND and Aboriginal Summit.

The leadership of the Intergovernmental Forum did not formally meet during the 2002/2003 fiscal year although a meeting was held shortly after on April 16th in Inuvik.

Both the GNWT and the Aboriginal Summit continue to call for Canada to meet more regularly. The GNWT and Summit meet bilaterally to discuss common issues.

Officials for all three parties continue to follow-up and have regular discussions between formal Intergovernmental Forum meetings.

The Economic Development Advisory Forum (EDAF) is a creation of the Intergovernmental Forum mandated to provide broad advice to the Intergovernmental Forum regarding territorial economic development issues. The EDAF met twice in the 2002/2003 year.

GNWT officials continue to participate in all Intergovernmental Forum working groups.

Supporting Strategies

- Co-ordination of, and support to, the Intergovernmental Forum
- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy

Data Source

Memorandum of Understanding on Principles, Economic Development Advisory Forum, briefing notes, duty travel claims, Senior Management.

5.2 Outcome and Measures

A formal negotiation process on devolution.

Target

- Capacity for northern governments to prepare for and participate in resource development.

Result and Discussion

The Aboriginal Summit received funding from GNWT and Canada to participate in devolution and resource revenue-sharing negotiations and for building capacity to regional/tribal governments.

Devolution and resource revenue-sharing negotiations started September 2002.

Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy

Data Source

Aboriginal Summit Contribution Agreements, Comprehensive Funding Arrangement with Canada.

5.3 Outcome and Measures

Agreement on new funding arrangements with the federal government.

Target

Funding for Aboriginal participation in the Intergovernmental Forum process.

Results and Discussion

Funding agreements were signed with the Aboriginal Summit and Canada to fund the Aboriginal Summit's participation in the Intergovernmental Forum during 2001/02 and 2002/03.

Data Source

Aboriginal Summit Funding Agreement, Comprehensive Funding Arrangement with Canada.

6.0 Goal

Government is organized to ensure effective working relationships with regional and headquarters operations, elected leaders, Aboriginal governments and the public.

6.1 Outcome and Measures

Effective, efficient, appropriate regional administrative structures.

Target

- Administrative regions that are reflective of geographic, operational, political and jurisdictional considerations.

Results and Discussion

INUVIK REGION

A GNWT Executive office has been opened in Inuvik, which will assist in the implementation of government priorities and direction while coordinating GNWT program and service responsibilities in the Beaufort-Delta Region.

The Regional Management Committee of GNWT Superintendents and Managers has established a working relationship with the Beaufort-Delta Interim Regional Government office.

SAHTU REGION

The Department of Education, Culture and Employment has established operations in the Sahtu Region, with a Superintendent positioned in Norman Wells.

The Regional Management Committee of GNWT Superintendents and Managers have met with Sahtu Community Managers to develop a regional forum, which may lead to improved communications and working relationships within the Sahtu.

NORTH SLAVE REGION

The Regional Management Committee organized and sponsored a regional meeting of program and service providers to identify ways to achieve common goals and objectives. Four new opportunities for partnership opportunities were identified.

SOUTH SLAVE/DEH CHO REGIONS

The Deh Cho Region is now served by a fully supported FMBS. GNWT departments established in Ft. Simpson and Ft. Smith have established working procedures to ensure ongoing program and service delivery to Hay River, Enterprise, Kakisa and Ft. Providence.

Supporting Strategies

- Regional Reorganization and Capacity Building

Data Source

Regional Management Committees, Senior Management, duty travel claims.

Finance

Message from the Minister

I am pleased to present the 2002-03 Results Report for the Department of Finance. I am particularly proud of the contribution of the Department of Finance and its staff to achieving the goals of the GNWT.

In 2001-02, the economy of the Northwest Territories grew by almost 20 per cent, benefiting greatly from the construction of the Diavik Diamond Mine and significant investment in the oil and gas sector. In 2002-03, the economy grew by a more stable 3.3 per cent. However, despite the healthy economy, the fiscal situation of the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) has been more challenging. Revenues have not kept pace with expenditures, especially the need to make critical investments in the NWT's people, its communities and its economy.

These investments are adding to fiscal pressures in the short-term but are necessary to ensure NWT residents benefit from the greater development of resources. We continue to seek greater support from the federal government. The GNWT will continue to make the case to the federal government for greater investment in infrastructure, in training and in other areas of our economy, since the development of the NWT's resources is ultimately of benefit to all of Canada.

In 2002-03, negotiations began towards the devolution of control over natural resources in the NWT from the federal government to northern governments, including Aboriginal governments, and in September 2002, the Land Claims and Self-Government Agreement between Canada, the Northwest Territories and the Tli Cho Government was initialled. This is a very significant milestone in the development of self-government in the NWT and the goal of workable and sustainable Aboriginal self-governments.

As the term of the 14th Legislative Assembly draws to a close, the GNWT will continue to focus on addressing important fiscal issues such as the Formula Financing Agreement with Canada and devolution, at the same time maintaining a healthy economy that benefits all NWT residents.

Hon. Joseph L. Handley

Vision

The Department of Finance will be the recognized leader in obtaining the financial resources necessary to establish and maintain a viable Northwest Territories.

Mission

The mission of the Department of Finance is to foster an environment for stable, effective and efficient government in the Northwest Territories and to manage the Government's fiscal, financial and regulatory programs by:

- Acquiring and managing the necessary financial resources to ensure delivery of programs and services to residents in an affordable and sustainable manner;
- Maintaining a stable, fair and equitable taxation environment, meeting the needs of individuals and businesses;
- Providing the highest quality statistical information to the satisfaction of clients; and
- Regulating the insurance industry and liquor sales, distribution and consumption to contribute to the well being of communities and residents.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

Fiscal Policy

The Division began discussions with the federal government towards renewing the Formula Financing Agreement which expires in 2004. This Agreement provides about 75 per cent of the funding of the GNWT.

The Division also participates in, and provides support to, the GNWT team which is negotiating devolution of non-renewable resources to the NWT. The purpose of these negotiations is to complete a fair revenue sharing arrangement between Canada and northern governments.

The Department provided ongoing support for self-government which included active participation at self-government negotiation tables. This support included expert advice on fiscal and taxation issues and the negotiation of taxation powers in self-government agreements.

Insurance

The downturn in the financial and insurance markets continued throughout 2002-03. This has resulted in continued upward pressure on insurance premiums. The Department has reviewed alternative methods of risk management and insurance, with a view to mitigating the very high cost of the GNWT insurance program.

Bureau of Statistics

In 2002-03, the Bureau undertook a major assessment of the results of the 2001 census. This project was initiated following the release of the 2001 census population count which showed a decline in the NWT population. A population survey was undertaken as part of the assessment with approximately 5,000 households to provide an indication of population and dwellings missed or miscounted in the census.

MAJOR STUDIES, REPORTS, REVIEWS AND EVALUATIONS

- 2003-04 Budget Address
- Statistics Quarterly Vol. 23 No. 1-4
- 2002 NWT Socio-Economic Scan
- 2002 NWT ... by the Numbers
- 2002 NWT Population Survey – Preliminary Results
- 2002 Regional Employment & Harvesting Survey
- 48th Annual Report of the Liquor Commission
- HOST – NWT Liquor Commission's Guide for Responsible Entertaining

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

The fiscal regime of the Northwest Territories supports a stable political environment and a strong economy.

1.1 Outcome and Measures

Within the context of territorial governance and Aboriginal self-government, the government has the resources to deliver quality programs to the public.

Target

- Planned deficit can be managed within debt limits.

Result and Discussion

The GNWT did not incur short-term debt in 2002-03 and debt is forecast to be within limits for the next year.

Supporting Strategies

- Begin discussions with Finance Canada on changes to the Formula Financing Agreement required for renewal in 2004-05.
- Provide support on taxation and formula financing issues for negotiations with Canada and Aboriginal governments over resource revenue sharing.
- Fiscal and taxation issues are effectively represented at self-government negotiating tables.

Data Source

Fiscal frameworks and Department of Finance cash forecasts

1.2 Outcome and Measures

Self-government agreements are negotiated that are affordable, workable and capable of being implemented.

Target

- No incremental costs borne by the GNWT.

Result and Discussion

Negotiations at self-government tables have reflected Cabinet's mandate that the GNWT should not incur any incremental costs arising out of self-government. Discussions are still ongoing with a view to determining the level of incremental costs at the different tables.

Supporting Strategies

- Provide support on taxation and formula financing issues for negotiations with Canada and Aboriginal governments over resource revenue sharing.

1.3 Outcome and Measures

The Northwest Territories has an integrated tax regime that encourages economic growth and development while providing necessary revenues to Government for program delivery.

Target

- Harmonized bases and rates across NWT.
- Comparable rates in NWT to other jurisdictions.
- Average growth in tax revenues over three years equal to or greater than economic growth over the same period.

Result and Discussion

With the exception of tobacco taxes, tax rates in the NWT are generally among the three or four lowest in Canada. NWT tobacco taxes are higher than in any other Canadian jurisdiction. In 2002-03 and again on April 1 2003, tobacco taxes were increased as a result of price increases. Corporate income taxes were reduced from 14 per cent to 12 per cent. Personal income taxes were reduced effective July 1, as a result of a February 2002 budget initiative.

There have been no fuel tax changes since 1997.

Tax revenue growth over the period 1999-2003 exceeded economic growth, due to growth in corporate income tax.

Supporting Strategies

- Implement any changes to the NWT Personal Income Tax system announced in the 2002 budget arising from recommendations of the Minister's Advisory Committee on Personal Income Tax.
- Develop, produce and disseminate information packages about the registration requirements of the Payroll Tax Act.

Data Source

Tax rate comparisons in 2003-04 budget documents.

Historical and budgeted revenues from public accounts and 2003-04 Main Estimates in 2003-04 budget documents.

1.4 Outcome and Measures

Government assets, programs and activities are protected in a cost-effective manner.

Target

- Improved loss histories for the Government (frequency and severity of losses to government assets and activities). A decrease in the Government's exposure to loss.

Result and Discussion

The frequency of losses has not improved over the last five years; however, the cost of losses over the same five years has declined substantially. Continued attention to improving awareness of risk management and loss control should contribute to further improvements in the loss history in the long term.

Supporting Strategies

- Start process to obtain a professional appraisal of the replacement cost of 10 to 20 representative facilities every 3 to 5 years.
- Initiate a risk assessment of all government departments, boards and agencies to identify loss exposures, with a view to ensuring that Government insurance coverage is appropriate to the risks.

Data Source

Risk Management Information System.

2.0 Goal

The Government has the fiscal and statistical information and analysis necessary to support policy development and decision-making, particularly for key social and economic initiatives.

2.1 Outcome and Measures

Information required for planning, policy and program development is available for the Northwest Territories.

Target

- Increased range of information available in print and electronic form:
- Results from 2001 census
- Analysis of *2002 Alcohol and Drug Survey*

Result and Discussion

With the release of the 2001 census counts for the Northwest Territories, several components of a census assessment project were identified. Initially, a dwelling enumeration was completed in all NWT communities to assess total dwelling counts from the 2001 census and identify communities where dwellings were missed. Following this project, an extensive population survey was undertaken with approximately 5,000 households to assess population missed in the census and possible misclassification of dwellings as vacant.

In addition to the population survey, a regional labour market and harvesting survey was completed on behalf of RWED. This survey will be released in spring 2003 and will identify labour market and harvesting information at a regional level.

The report from the 2002 NWT Alcohol & Drug Survey has been prepared and is ready for printing. *The 2002 NWT Socio-Economic Scan* and the *"2002 NWT ... By the Numbers"* were prepared and distributed.

Results from the 2001 census are being disseminated as released by Statistics Canada. As part of the GNWT response to the Social Agenda, work was initiated with an inter-departmental committee to identify a set of NWT social indicators, which will lead to preparation of a corresponding set of community profiles.

Supporting Strategies

- Analyze and disseminate information from the 2001 census.
- Continue to improve the range and quality of statistical information available for the Northwest Territories including work on data development initiatives such as analysis of the *2002 Alcohol & Drug* Survey and planning for the *2003 Literacy Survey*.

Data Source

NWT Bureau of Statistics.

2.2 Outcome and Measures

The Government is able to forecast its long-term fiscal position.

Target

- Accurate and regular forecasts of tax, grant and resource revenues and expenditures.

Result and Discussion

Regular revenue forecasts were completed.

Supporting Strategies

- Begin discussions with Finance Canada on changes to the Formula Financing Agreement required for renewal in 2004-05.
- Provide support on taxation and formula financing issues for negotiations with Canada and Aboriginal governments over Resource Revenue sharing.

Data Source

Fiscal Frameworks provided to Cabinet/FMB.

3.0 Goal

The Department of Finance is more responsive to client needs.

3.1 Outcome and Measures

Government departments and the public have access to current, consistent and accurate information about demographic, social and economic conditions in the Northwest Territories.

Target

- Annual increase in the use of the web site for accessing information on the demographic, social and economic conditions in the Northwest Territories.

Result and Discussion

Work continued on improving awareness and accessibility of statistical Information. Information on I-stat, the Bureau of Statistics on-line retrieval system, shows an increase of 5.7 per cent for the 2002-03 fiscal year compared to 2001-02.

The ongoing strategy was included by continuing improvements to the Bureau's electronic dissemination to ensure access to current, consistent and accurate statistical information; producing statistical publications in a timely manner and ensuring wide distribution; and making presentations and providing statistical advice to departments and others to ensure the effective use of statistical information in policy development and decision-making.

Supporting Strategies

- Work with departments and other agencies to improve awareness and accessibility of territorial statistical information.

Data Source

NWT Bureau of Statistics.

3.2 Outcome and Measures

The liquor system is managed in a socially responsible manner.

Target

- Conduct training sessions for at least 30 percent of the high to medium risk licensees per year and maintain contact with all licensees on a year round basis.

Result and Discussion

Sessions were offered in the following communities where organizations and licensees sent representatives to take the training.

Ft. Simpson	- 5 Special Occasion Permit holders (20 persons)
	- 2 Licensees (4 employees)
Yellowknife	- 6 Special Occasion Permit Holders (18 persons)
	- 3 Licensees (5 employees)
Ft. Smith	- 4 Licensees (17 employees)
	- 1 Special Occasion Permit Holder (person)
Hay River	- 3 Licensees (24 employees)
	- 1 Special Occasion Permit Holder (1 person)

There are currently 29 premises that are ranked med to high risk, 41 per cent of these have had Server Trainer Seminars.

Licensees received 4 newsletters and 56 information letters to March 31st 2003. The Enforcement Coordinator made 56 visits to 30 licensed premises.

Target

- At least 90 percent compliance by each operator on an ongoing basis with liquor agreements

Result and Discussion

Compliance of operational and contractual requirements by liquor store/warehouse operators is high. Only one infraction was observed and two complaints were received. In each case, store operators were given written notice of their infractions and directed to comply with the terms of their agency agreements.

Another store owner was given direction to ensure that liquor store staff apply health warning labels to all liquor products. A recent inspection indicates that the operator is complying with this requirement.

The use of health warning labels on liquor products, responsible use messages on liquor bags and posters is ongoing.

In conjunction with other liquor jurisdictions, the Liquor Commission published a guide for responsible entertaining in the Northwest Territories. The booklet, titled *"HOST"* promotes responsible use guidelines for functions where alcohol will be served. Approximately 2000 booklets were made available to the public at all liquor stores in the NWT.

Supporting Strategies

- Enhance compliance with liquor legislation by increased use of liquor inspectors and by providing educational tools such as server training programs, newsletters and consistent ongoing contact with licensed premises and organizations that take out Special Occasion Permits.
- Work with communities to ensure community priorities are reflected in the administration of the *Liquor Act*.
- Monitor on an ongoing basis liquor store and warehouse operations to ensure compliance with agency agreements, the *Liquor Act* and operational requirements.

Data Source

Department of Finance.

3.3 Outcome and Measures

Fair and equitable administration of Tax Acts.

Target

- Increased compliance with the registration requirements of the *Payroll Tax Act*.

Result and Discussion

Information pamphlets have been developed and produced. Pamphlets are in the process of being disseminated to potential registrants who contact the Department directly. A list of potential access points such as the Workers' Compensation Board and various licensing agencies has been developed and arrangements are being made to distribute through these parties.

As part of the process a need for pamphlets to cover *Petroleum Products Tax Act* fuel importers and *Tobacco Tax Act* retailers was identified. Pamphlets were developed, produced and are in the process of being disseminated.

Supporting Strategies

- Develop, produce and disseminate information packages about the registration requirements of the *Payroll Tax Act*.

Data Source

Department of Finance.

3.4 Outcome and Measures

Improve operation of investment pool.

Target

- Reduction of costs arising from investment pool activities.

Result and Discussion

Investment pool agreements have been reviewed and several areas of concern have been identified. A new agreement has been developed and concluded with all investment pool participants.

Supporting Strategies

- Review and redraft the investment pool agreements with participants to provide penalties for unannounced large disbursements or receipts by participants and for overdrafts by participants.

Data Source

Department of Finance.

3.5 Outcome and Measures

Departments, boards and agencies have more accessible information about risk management and insurance.

Target

- Increased awareness of risk management and insurance issues. Improved reporting of assets activities and claims. More consideration of loss prevention activities.

Result and Discussion

Some insurance and risk management forms were posted on the Department web site and the Risk Management Manual will be posted during fiscal 2003-2004. There has been a reduction in the number of late reported claims. Departments are becoming more involved in loss control activities.

Supporting Strategies

- Risk management and insurance presentations will be given in every regional centre, in conjunction with the launch of the risk management and insurance section of the departmental web site and distribution of revised manuals. The presentations will outline the services provided and the reporting procedures required.

Data Source

Department of Finance.

Municipal and Community Affairs

Message from the Minister

This report highlights some of the Department's major accomplishments during the past year. During 2002-03, Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) continued to support Northwest Territories (NWT) community governments in many aspects of their operations, moved forward with our efforts to streamline land administration in the NWT, and continued to play a key supportive role in the negotiation of Aboriginal land rights and self-government agreements. Enhanced funding enabled the Department to increase our efforts to promote and support sport and recreation. I am especially pleased that my Department successfully completed the development of a comprehensive package of proposed new municipal legislation, which was tabled in the Legislative Assembly.

Other notable achievements over the past year have included:

Introduction of the Fire Service Merit Awards, to recognize the contribution that firefighters make to all our communities;

In cooperation with the Department of Public Works and Services, undertaking the assessment of water treatment systems in every NWT non-tax-based community, to identify deficiencies and put in place plans for improvement;

Completion of a new governance training program for community councillors and members of public boards, which was successfully delivered in every region; and

Establishment of the Youth Corps program, under the Youth Secretariat, resulting in eight pilot projects designed to support youth in developing skills and contributing to community life.

Hon. Vince R. Steen

Municipal and Community Affairs

Vision

Capable, accountable, and self-directed community governments providing a safe, sustainable, and healthy environment for community residents.

Mission

The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA), together with community governments and our other partners, is responsible for achieving acceptable results in:

- Community government financial performance
- Community government infrastructure and facilities
- Community land use
- Community governance
- Training of community government councillors and employees
- Community health and safety
- Community fire protection and prevention services
- Community emergency services
- Community recreation and sport
- Fair and equitable allocation of funding to community governments and partner organizations
- Adequate legislative framework
- Monitoring of community government performance
- Protection of consumer rights
- Administering Commissioner's Lands and property assessment services
- Ensuring compliance with fire safety standards

MAJOR STUDIES, REVIEWS, REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

- Emergency Measures Organization Annual Report to the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Senior Officials Responsible for Emergency Preparedness
- Fire Marshal's Annual Report
- Recreation and Sport Directory 2003
- Inuit-Style Wrestling – A Training and Resource Manual
- Study on Land Development Needs
- MACA Communication Strategy
- Northwest Territories Recreation and Sport Board: Final Recommendations Report
- Northwest Territories Youth Corps Evaluation Framework

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

In 2002-03, the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) took steps towards increasing community government authority and responsibility related to legislative and funding arrangements. The *Municipal Statutes Amendment Act* was tabled in the Legislative Assembly in March 2003 as a consultative step prior to introduction of the legislation. Implementation of new funding policies continued in 2002-03. During this fiscal year, 72% of community governments demonstrated an accumulated surplus, exceeding the target of 50% of communities.

The Department continues to move towards increased community control over lands related issues. MACA's land administration processes continue to improve – for example, 100% of land leases were successfully invoiced. The Department has also completed land parcel transfer discussions for Inuvik, and negotiations are underway with the Village of Norman Wells.

In 2002-03, MACA has increased its partnerships and subsequently, the kinds of training opportunities available to community governments through the School of Community Government. A comprehensive community governance and management package was developed and delivered for community staff and elected officials this past year.

The School of Community Government continues to play a lead role in the development of water plant classifications and training related to courses and certification of water treatment plant operators.

MACA continued to work to support the negotiation of self-government agreements that are workable and affordable, by participating in, and providing technical support to negotiations on matters related to community governance.

The Department also continued to pursue reductions in death, injury and property loss from fire. The Northwest Territories' (NWT) single year per capita dollar loss figure is now at the Canadian five year average. Customized northern fire training is now provided to community firefighters through the Department.

MACA was successful in establishing a Pan-Territorial Sport Strategy in cooperation with the Governments of Canada, Yukon and Nunavut that supported a series of programs designed to improve access to sport and recreation programs. One of the more significant programs is the NWT Esteem Team, which featured presentations in 17 communities to over 3,000 students. The Sport, Recreation and Youth Division also continued to emphasize the benefits of healthy, active living for NWT residents.

The Youth Secretariat, which supports the Minister Responsible for Youth, provided contributions to 60 individual projects under the new Youth Contributions Program. During the first year of the NWT Youth Corps, eight projects were funded to achieve the program's objectives of encouraging and supporting specialized programs designed to assist NWT youth in developing their skills and becoming greater contributors to community life.

1.0 Goal

Increase community government authority and responsibility related to legislative and funding arrangements.

1.1 Outcome and Measures

Community governments have the legislative and financial authorities they need to be self-reliant and self-directed.

- Authorities and responsibilities available to community governments.

Communities exercising increased authorities and responsibilities.

- Number of community governments with changed authority level and/or legal status.

Better management of community finances by community governments.

- Number of communities with accumulated deficit.
- Number of communities with at least 10% accumulated surplus.

Better infrastructure management.

- Number of technically and financially sound community infrastructure plans developed by the community.

Target

- Updated legislation in place by 2004 to support Dogrib self-government.
- Updated governance legislation for all communities by 2004.
- Propose financial arrangements that link with local revenue generation within one year, and implement within two years.
- Agreements setting out authorities and responsibilities to set baseline signed with all 33 communities by April 2003.
- No more than three communities with accumulated deficits within two years.
- 50% of communities this year, and 75% within two years, with at least a 10% accumulated surplus.
- 50% of communities will have technically and financially sound community infrastructure plans developed within four years.

Result and Discussion

Drafting continued on the *Tli Cho Community Government Act*, pursuant to the Tli Cho Land Claim and Self Government Final Agreement.

The Department continued to consult with community governments and other stakeholders on proposed municipal legislation. In November 2002, representatives from the Department consulted with the Northwest Territories Association of Communities Board of Directors on the intent of the municipal legislation, and subsequently with the Local Government Administrators of the Northwest Territories (LGANT). In February 2003, the Department again consulted with LGANT on the actual draft of the legislation.

The *Municipal Statutes Amending Act*, amending the *Cities, Towns and Villages Act*, the *Charter Communities Act*, and the *Hamlets Act*, was tabled in the Legislative Assembly in March 2003. This legislation is intended to provide northern community governments with greater flexibility to address community priorities.

The new municipal legislation will provide the basis for development of financial arrangements that link with local revenue generation.

31 of 33 community governments signed funding Memorandums of Agreement for 2002-03. Based on financial management performance, 13 communities agreed to report on a monthly basis, five on a quarterly and 15 on a semi-annual basis. Preemptive steps were taken in an effort to lower these levels in the future.

Five communities were in a deficit position as of March 31, 2002. Current indications show that two of these communities should show a full recovery in their 2002-03 audits (to be completed by July 2003) or during the 2003-04 year.

At March 31, 2002, 21 out of 32 (72%) communities have an accumulated surplus below 10%. This number exceeds the target of 50% of communities.

A total of 67 community government participants from 19 different communities attending six finance training courses.

Work began on an Infrastructure Funding Policy that will support communities in development of community infrastructure plans.

Supporting Strategies

- Part of the core business of the department.

Data Source

Senior Management

2.0 Goal

- Develop the abilities of community government councils and employees so that they can manage increasing authorities and responsibilities.

2.1 Outcomes and Measures

Community councils, their employees, and other community residents will:

- Have the interests, talents and skills to advance on career paths within the community government; and do their jobs more efficiently and effectively.
- % of local government workforce that is northern.

Do their jobs more efficiently and effectively.

- Tenure of employment
  - with employer;
  - in community; and
  - in the NWT.
- Training provided in areas of assessed need.
- Number of communities with accumulated deficit.
- Number of communities with at least 10% surplus.
- Number of technically and financially sound community infrastructure plans developed by the community.

Target

- Measurement of local northern workforce and their tenure with employers, communities and in the NWT to be established by data from the Northern Employees Benefit Service (NEBS).
- Complete community needs assessments for all communities by April 2003.
- No more than three communities with accumulated deficits within two years.
- 50% of communities this year, and 75% within two years, with at least a 10% accumulated surplus.
- 50% of communities will have technically and financially sound community infrastructure plans developed within four years.

Result and Discussion

Data required to report on tenure of northern workforce is not available.

The Department's School of Community Government continued to undertake a wide range of training initiatives for community government councils and staff. Initiatives undertaken by the Department in 2002-03 include:

- 15 training modules were developed for elected officials related to good governance. 12 of the 15 modules

were delivered to 70 elected officials from 22 communities representing all regions of the NWT.

- Seven community management courses were offered with participation by a total of 74 community staff members from 21 communities.
- 218 assessments of staff from 24 community governments are included in Department training needs assessment database identifying community government staff training needs.

31 of 32 community governments signed funding Memorandums of Agreement for 2002-03. Based on financial management performance, 13 communities agreed to report on a monthly basis, five on a quarterly and 15 on a semi-annual basis. Preemptive steps were taken in an effort to lower these levels in the future.

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Supporting Strategies

- Part of the core business of the department.

Data Source

Senior Management

3.0 Goal

Strengthen land management at the local and territorial levels.

3.1 Outcomes and Measures

Commissioner's Land administered efficiently and effectively.

Transfer municipal lands to municipal governments.

- Number of eligible communities where land parcels have been transferred.
- Number of parcels transferred.

Transfer leases to fee simple title where permitted.

- Number of leases converted.
- Number of communities where analysis of land tenure completed.

Continue to generate and obtain the land revenue the GNWT is entitled to by statute.

- Proportion of land leases invoiced.

Target

- Lands associated with public housing transferred to the ownership of the Housing Corporation with first year.
- One third of eligible lands transferred.
- Complete community land tenure transfer analyses within three years.
- Invoice 100% of land leases.

Result and Discussion

The Department undertook analysis and consultation on the transfer of authority for lands associated with public housing to the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation. Internal consultations are underway.

Land parcel transfers were completed in the Town of Inuvik and negotiations continue with the Town of Norman Wells.

Analysis of land tenures for all types of lands within community boundaries is 50% complete.

In 2002-03, 100% of land leases were invoiced.

Land management training events were offered by the School of Community Government to a total of 93 participants, who represent 18 individual community governments and 17 Aboriginal organizations.

Supporting Strategies

- Streamline and improve land administration processes.

Data Source

Senior Management

4.0 Goal

Workable and affordable community government arrangements in Self-government Agreements.

4.1 Outcomes and Measures

Self-government Agreements with workable and affordable community government arrangements.

- Self-government Agreements concluded.
- Timeliness of policy and legislative changes.

  Single community governing structure representing all the residents in each community.
- Number of communities with single community government structure providing community government services.
- Proportion of programs and services delivered under partnership arrangements.

Target

- Being prepared for all meetings, timelines, and schedules established by Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs for negotiations.
- All policy and legislative changes to meet approved schedules.
- Process and plan in place for development of new government structures.
- No increase in administration and governance costs.
- Maintenance of service levels for programs and services.

Result and Discussion

Significant progress was made in several claims and self government processes, including the initialing of the Tli Cho Final Agreement and the initialing of the Beaufort Delta Self-Government Agreement-in-Principle.

MACA staff actively supported GNWT negotiators at negotiating tables and working groups by representing the interest of GNWT and public governments on municipal/community governance issues.

Efforts were maintained throughout these negotiations to ensure that administrative and governance costs would be contained and program service levels could be maintained should the Agreements be implemented.

To ensure that timelines and schedules were adhered to, both formal and informal methods for developing workplans and monitoring their progress were established between MACA and the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs.

MACA staff continued to assist community governments to prepare for the implementation of self-government. New policy and legislative proposals to support this process proceeded in accordance with established timeframes.

The Department's School of Community Government worked to increase awareness and understanding of self-government by holding two land claim/self government workshops attended by 40 community participants from all regions.

Supporting Strategies

- Part of the core business of the department.

Data Source

Senior Management

5.0 Goal

Reduce death, injury and property loss from fire.

5.1 Outcomes and Measures

Safer communities.

- Fire loss statistics for death, injury, and property loss.
- % of communities with valid and current emergency plans.
- % of plans followed in emergencies.

Target

- Maintain five year average death rate due to fire loss at, or below national average.
- Reduce and maintain property loss to average for comparable communities in Nunavut and Yukon within four years.
- 30% of current emergency plans revised by 2002-03; all communities be the end of 2004-05 - 100%.

Result and Discussion

The most recent figures available (1997 to 2001) for the national five year average death rate due to fire was 1.3 per 100,000. The NWT average for this same period was 1.2 per 100,000.

The NWT average per capita dollar loss due to fire from 1997 to 2001 was $119.00. Information is not available from Nunavut since Division of the Territories, but the two year (1997 – 1999) average per capita dollar loss due to fire was $377.00. Yukon's five year average per capita dollar loss due to fire is $98.00.

In 2002-03, five community emergency plans (over 10%) were reviewed and currently conform to established criteria for emergency plans.

A total of 149 firefighters from ten communities attended 18 firefighter training courses offered by the Department's School of Community Government.

Supporting Strategies

- Improve fire safety

Data Source

Fire Marshal's Annual Report

Emergency Measures Organization

Senior Management

6.0 Goal

Increased participation of northerners in recreation and sport activities.

6.1 Outcomes and Measures

Healthier individuals and communities.

- Participation rates in physical activities by age.
- Level of awareness of value of recreational activity.
- Future intention to be physically active.

Target

- Participation rates in physical activities by age better than the national average within two to four years.
- Increase in youth participation rate.
- Increased awareness.
- Increased intention to be active.

Result and Discussion

A majority (53%) of adult residents of the NWT are considered to have insufficient activity levels for optimal health benefits. While NWT rates are slightly better than the national average, which is between 55% and 57%, there is a strong need for overall improvement in the NWT.

The NWT Esteem Team (sport role models) made presentations in 17 communities to over 3000 students.

Intramural sport leadership courses were held in five locations training over 100 new school sport leaders.

30 of 53 NWT schools took part in Education Week activities focusing on Active Living.

Sport development camps were held in ten communities involving 543 participants, as part of the Pan-Territorial Sport Strategy.

The NWT achieved its best Canada Games results in 20 years, topping the medals per capita list.

The intent to become physically active is an indicator of changes in overall physical activity rates. Baseline data has now been established for the NWT (2001). Future changes to these rates will be reported on.

Supporting Strategies

- NWT Active Living Strategy
- The Pan-Territorial Sport Strategy

Data Source

Senior Management

2001 Physical Activity Monitor, Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute

1989/1999 National Population Health Survey

2001 Physical Activity Monitor, Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute

Presentation to Ministers of Sport, Recreation and Fitness, Bathurst, New Brunswick, February 2003

7.0 Goal

Improving the systems that safeguard our drinking water.

7.1 Outcomes and Measures

Continued high quality of drinking water.

- Quality of water.

Target

- Consistently meeting Canadian Drinking Water Guidelines.

Result and Discussion

Public Works and Services (PWS), Health and Social Services (HSS), and MACA formed a GNWT Water Committee to address water quality issues, and to provide communities with technical support. The three Departments also work with the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Subcommittee on Drinking Water, and other regulatory agencies involved in water quality related issues.

In July 2002, the Department assumed responsibility for certification of NWT water treatment plant operators, from the Northern Territories Water and Wastewater Association (NTWWA).

In March 2003, MACA consolidated the NTWWA's water treatment plant operator files into a certification database, which tracks the status of all NWT certified operators.

Beginning in 2002-03, PWS, MACA and HSS began undertaking a detailed assessment of all NWT community water supply systems. The assessments include an on-site inspection and consider both infrastructure and management issues. During this year, inspections were completed in 18 communities.

MACA and PWS collaborated on the development of a guidebook entitled Good Engineering Practice for Northern Utilities (Water and Sewer Systems/Facilities).

A technical advisory group comprised of PWS, MACA and HSS has been formed to review the plant classifications and course and certification materials related to plant operators.

A total of 18 community participants, from 11 communities, attended three training courses related to Water Plant operations, and a new curriculum for the Water Treatment Plant Operators training course is under development.

Supporting Strategies

- Safeguard NWT drinking water - core business of the department

Data Source

Senior Management

Public Works and Services

Message from the Minister

I am pleased to provide the Results Report for the Department of Public Works and Services for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2003. As the report indicates, it was a challenging year for many areas of the department. I am pleased that the department rose to the challenge, and I look forward to continuing progress towards achieving our goals.

Hon. Vince R. Steen

Vision

The Department of Public Works and Services is an essential partner in the achievement of government goals through the provision of high quality services, expert support and innovative leadership in:

- Asset management
- Procurement
- Records management
- Computer systems and telecommunications
- Community fuel provision
- Community water systems

Mission

The Department of Public Works and Services mission is to deliver quality services to satisfy the needs of its clients, while achieving the best value for government, communities, business and residents.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

The Department of Public Works and Services has the responsibility for providing a broad range of services to support the delivery of government programs to the public. Services such as asset construction and maintenance, computer and communication systems, and records management are provided to government departments, boards and agencies. Services such as community fuel deliveries, electrical and gas inspections are provided directly to NWT residents.

The Department operates in a professional and technical environment that is ever changing. Advances in computer and data communication technology provide opportunities to improve the way that government carries out its business. Similarly, the development of new building materials and products have resulted in the construction of community and program facilities that far surpass those built only a decade earlier. Attracting those with the skills to take advantage of these new and developing technologies continues to be a challenge.

Of special note for 2002/03 were the following:

- Completion of major construction projects including the North Slave Young Offenders facility and Inuvik Regional Health and Social Services Centre.
- Successful completion of both summer and winter community fuel resupply
- Implementation of a storage area network (SAN), which provides consolidated storage and management of computer data
- Completion of the project to inspect and assess all NWT community water supply systems
- On-line posting of the community water quality database
- Publishing of the expanded, bi-lingual Government Blue Pages in the NWT 2003 Telephone Directory

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

Protection of life and property is achieved through the enforcement of the provisions of electrical, gas, boiler and pressure vessel legislation.

1.1 Outcome and Measures

Safe installation and operation of electrical, elevator, boiler, and gas equipment.

- Number of reported incidents.
- Number of life safety deficiencies reported by inspectors.

Target

- Less than 20 annual reports of incident or safety deficiency, for each measure. These targets were met.

Results and Discussion

A *reported* incident is an occurrence where life or property has been seriously jeopardized. Twelve such incidents were reported, but no buildings were lost.

Life safety deficiencies include defective boiler or electrical devices or installations, elevator safety code violations, and reports of high levels of carbon monoxide. Two deficiencies were reported – one related to high carbon monoxide levels and one to propane.

Data Source

Managers and staff

2.0 Goal

Protection of life is achieved through the provision of core expertise in water treatment to support the delivery of community water services.

2.1 Outcome and Measures

The Department has not yet identified outcomes and measures for this goal.

Target

None

Results and Discussion

Work continued in 2002/03 with Municipal and Community Affairs and Health and Social Services to review the current status of community drinking water and develop a coordinated framework and workplan for ensuring the provision of safe drinking water supplies to community residents. The role of Public Works and Services and specific outcome measures are being identified as part of this work.

Supporting Strategies

- Safe Water Initiative

Data Source

None required

3.0 Goal

Basic community needs for heating and transportation fuels are met through the safe and reliable provision of fuel services.

3.1 Outcome and Measures

- Affordable fuel prices.
- Components of costs within the control of PWS would be minimized.

Target

Administration and overhead does not exceed 25% of gross expenses. This target was met.

Results and Discussion

Two expenditure components – the purchase price and transport of fuel, and commissions paid to local delivery contractors – have historically accounted for at least 75% of PPD's annual budget. The remaining administration and overhead expenditures amounted to 15% in 2002-2003.

Data Source

Petroleum Products Revolving Fund 2002/03 Financial Statements

3.2 Outcome and Measures

Effective environmental management of facilities.

- Number of communities where site remediation is complete.
- Number and volume of fuel spills.

Target

- To complete remediation in 7 communities in 2003/04, in 5 communities in 2004/05. This target is on-going.
- Fewer than 5 spills, with a total volume less than 2000 litres. This target was met.

Results and Discussion

In 2002 PPD started its site remediation program. In 2002-03, remediation was completed at Holman airport and tank farm.

During 2001, PPD had 3 spills – 1000 litres of gas, 250 litres of Jet A-1, and 200 litres of aviation gasoline, for a total of 1450 litres. All NWT organizations must report fuel spills to Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development's *Hazardous Materials Spill Database* on a calendar-year basis. The Petroleum Products Division undertakes several initiatives aimed at preventing spills, including ongoing training of the local fuel delivery contractors.

Data Source

Managers and staff

3.3 Outcome and Measures

Private sector involvement in service provision

- Proportion of program delivered by the private sector
- Commercialization activities

Target

- 85% of program is delivered by the private sector. This target has been deleted.
- All interested private sector firms are assisted in the development of formal proposals. This target has been deleted.

Results and Discussion

This target was based on commercializing a substantive part of Petroleum Products Division (PPD) operations in several communities. The commercialization process was suspended pending an assessment of the "Review of Electrical Power Generation, Transmission, Distribution and Regulation in the NWT" that recommended the PPD be amalgamated into the operations of the Northwest Territories Power Corporation (NTPC).

The FMB and Executive Council determined that there were no substantive benefits for residents, communities or the GNWT from the proposed amalgamation of the PPD and the NTPC as fuel prices would have increased even if the GNWT continued to subsidize the retail price of petroleum products at current levels.

The Executive Council directed that in order to continue to provide residents and communities access to affordable heating and transportation fuel products, the economies of scale that exist within PPD need to be preserved, therefore the Petroleum Products Program will not be transferred to NTPC, and options for commercialization will no longer be considered.

Data Source

Not applicable

4.0 Goal

Effective leadership and support are provided for the management of government facilities.

4.1 Outcome and Measures

Timely and cost-effective delivery of projects.

- Satisfaction of client departments and facility users.

Target

- Clients and users 80% satisfied. This target was not met.

Results and Discussion

Client satisfaction surveys were conducted for all projects with a budget in 2002-2003 over $500,000. Large, multi-year projects are evaluated every year that their budget exceeds $500,000. Depending on the stage of the project, the client or the user contacts are surveyed. Four components are rated: the schedule, cost, quality of facility and project management services. The survey revealed that customers were 79% satisfied.

Data Source

Client Satisfaction Survey

4.2 Outcome and Measures

Effective delivery of asset maintenance services.

- User satisfaction, determined by a survey of users of the assets.

Target

- 80% user satisfaction. This target was met.

Results and Discussion

Public Works and Services handles the operation and maintenance of buildings and works under its responsibility. Most of the work is carried out by private contractors, with PWS acting in the capacity of maintenance manager.

Regional Facilities Managers, who manage the asset maintenance program, conducted surveys with Regional client contacts to obtain information about the client or user's satisfaction with the timeliness and quality of maintenance services, work planning and reporting, and communication. The average level of client satisfaction was 85%.

Supporting Strategies

- Energy Utilities Task Team

Data Source

Client Satisfaction Survey

4.3 Outcome and Measures

Effective administration of general office accommodations and leases.

- Satisfaction of client departments
- Cost of leases.

Target

- Clients are 80% satisfied. This target was met.
- 95% of lease rates are less than or equal to current average market rates. This target was met.

Results and Discussion

Facility management involves coordinating the physical workplace with the people and work of an organization. The office lease portfolio is valued at $11 million, for about 55 expense leases and 25 revenue leases. A client satisfaction survey was conducted with 8 client managers. The survey had 2 parts – project management related to new and renovated offices, and property management for current facilities. The survey revealed that clients were 80% satisfied in 2002/03.

In communities where commercial leasing markets are established, the building owners were surveyed to determine current market rental rates for office space. In communities where the GNWT is usually the only tenant and/or the largest tenant, and thus its rental rates are in actuality the market rates, internal lease cost data was used to establish market rental rates. Current rental rates paid by PWS for various types of leases and

classes of buildings were then compared to the market rental rates. The percentage of the total number of leases with rental rates less than or equal to the current average market rental rate is 95%.

Data Source

Managers

Client Satisfaction Survey

4.4 Outcome and Measures

Quality technical advice and facility planning services to clients.

- Satisfaction of client departments and facility users

Target

- Clients and users were 80% satisfied. This target was met.

Results and Discussion

This measure has two components, and two different client satisfaction surveys were conducted to assess it. The first component of 'technical advice' consists of 3 programs – facility technical evaluations, design reviews and trouble-shooting evaluations. Services are provided internally to PWS groups and to external customers. The survey showed that clients were 97% satisfied.

Facility planning, the second component, also provides services internally to PWS groups and to external customers. The department has established clear roles for each project team member, and streamlined the planning and design process on major projects by having the facility planner take the lead role. The survey revealed that clients were 91% satisfied.

Data Source

Client Satisfaction Survey

5.0 Goal

Effective and efficient communication and information technology services are provided to support delivery of government programs and services.

5.1 Outcome and Measures

Reliable computing and data communication services.

- Availability of mainframes and servers for processing.
- Availability of wide area network links to departments.
- Response to routine requests for service.
- Response to non-routine requests for service.
- Client satisfaction.

Target

- Systems are operational 100% of scheduled time. This target was met.
- Network is operational 98% of scheduled time. This target was met.
- 98% of requests are completed within 24 hours. This target was met.
- Clients were satisfied with service levels 80% of the time. The target was met.

Results and Discussion

The systems were available 99.99% of scheduled time. Eighteen mainframe computers and servers provide centralized GNWT computer processing for departmental and corporate business systems. These computers host corporate applications such as the Financial Information System, PeopleSoft and OpenMail. The 18 computers are scheduled to be available an average of 20 hours per day for 365 days a year. Scheduled downtime provides an opportunity to perform regular backups, and for repairs and enhancements to the mainframes and servers.

The WAN links were available more than 99.9% of scheduled time. PWS is responsible for the GNWT's wide area network (WAN), which interconnects over 120 departmental local area networks in government offices, schools and health care facilities in all 32 communities. All circuits are expected to be operational 23.95 hours per day, 365 days per year.

Routine service requests from clients are expected to be completed within one business day. About 2020 routine requests were processed during the year, each within one business day.

The average rating of client satisfaction was 83%.

Supporting Strategies

- Knowledge Management Strategy

Data Source

Managers and staff

Monitoring Systems

5.2 Outcome and Measures

A secure government data centre and wide area network.

- Number of reported security incidents
- Number of major security incidents.

Target

- Less than 20 reported incidents per year. This target was met.
- Less that 2 major incidents per year. This target was met.

Results and Discussion

As an initial task arising from the Knowledge Management Strategy, in March 2002 S&C installed a corporate firewall. System logs for this year show that the scanning of the network equipment is now effectively blocked. As well, the firewall has reduced by 15% the total amount of electronic traffic entering the GNWT from the Internet.

During the 2002-2003 business year, S&C purchased a corporate virus protection software package that includes desktop protection for all GNWT employees who use PCs. Components of this software also reside on the Government's firewall and corporate e-mail server. There were no reported incidents in 2002-2003 of viruses infecting users of the OpenMail e-mail system.

In 2002-2003, no minor security incidents were reported.

Supporting Strategies

- Knowledge Management Strategy

Data Source

Managers and staff

5.3 Outcome and Measures

A comprehensive disaster recovery plan for GNWT data and systems.

- Implementation of plan.

Target

Complete implementation by March 31, 2005. Progress has been made on this target.

Results and Discussion

Work on the disaster recovery plan was delayed pending completion of the Knowledge Management Strategy. Developmental work has started on a draft plan that will be helpful when future direction and responsibility is decided.

Supporting Strategies

- Knowledge Management Strategy

Data Source

Managers.

6.0 Goal

Territorial interests are effectively promoted during telecommunication regulatory proceedings.

6.1 Outcome and Measures

CRTC decisions that reflect territorial interest.

- Effectiveness of PWS interventions (on behalf of the GNWT).

Target

Majority of CRTC rulings are favourable to the GNWT and NWT residents. This target was met.

Results and Discussion

During 2002-2003, there was a mid-term review of NorthwesTel's 4-year, $70,000,000 System Improvement Program (SIP), which S&C successfully lobbied for during 2000-2001. S&C's monitoring of NorthwesTel's progress in implementing the SIP shows that the program is within budget, and for the most part on schedule.

Starting in 2001-2002, the benefits from the recent regulatory activity could be monitored. These include significant reductions in long distance rates that have reduced GNWT's telephone bills by $1,000,000 annually. NorthwesTel's long distance calling programs for residents and businesses have proved very popular in the North, as costs for long distance are equal to or less than those in the South.

In 2000-2001 PW&S had argued in favour of allowing long distance competition to enter the northern marketplace. During 2001-2002 one major southern telephone company entered the long distance marketplace within NorthwesTel's operating area. In 2002-03, there were no additional competitive entrants into the northern marketplace.

Data Source

Managers.

7.0 Goal

Effective leadership and support are provided for management of government records.

7.1 Outcome and Measures

Effective government records management and support.

- Client satisfaction.
- Number of government staff participating in training courses.

Target

- 80% of clients were satisfied. This target was met.
- 100% of training requests are met. This target was achieved.

Results and Discussion

Records Management conducted its first client satisfaction survey in 2002-2003. Eight of the 10 departments that were asked to be surveyed completed the in-person surveys. The Records Manager and the PW&S Director of Corporate Services met with each of the 8 departmental Records Coordinators and their Director. The average score for the 8 surveys was 84%.

Records Management provides a variety of training, including formal group training courses (1-day to 3-day), one-on-one training sessions, and individual assistance provided through telephone consultations, letters, e-mails and faxes. A request for training could be as straightforward as providing assistance with processing records transfers, or it could be as complicated as developing a records management workplan / implementation plan for a department or division, plus related training of all affected staff.

Supporting Strategies

- Knowledge Management Strategy

Data Source

Managers

Client Satisfaction Survey

7.2 Outcome and Measures

Timely and reliable services to departments.

- Response to routine record retrieval requests.
- Response to urgent record retrieval requests.

Target

- 100% of requests are completed within 24 hours. This target was met.
- 100% of urgent requests are completed within 2 hours. This target was met.

Results and Discussion

A dedicated e-mail account and computer are set up at the HQ records centre to receive all retrieval requests. All routine retrieval requests were met within 24 hours.

Client departments are responsible for determining which requests are defined as 'urgent' – those required within 2 hours. All urgent retrieval requests were met within 2 hours.

Data Source

Monitoring system.

Health and Social Services

Message from the Minister

I am pleased to present the *2002-03 Results Report* for the Department of Health and Social Services.

This report presents a basic set of statistics on NWT health status and service delivery as they relate to the Department's four long-term goals. More comprehensive descriptions of NWT health status and service delivery are included in the *1999 NWT Health Status Report and 2000 NWT Health Services Report*. The Department will continue to work in partnership with Health and Social Services Authorities to provide accurate and timely information about the health and well-being of NWT people, and the pressures on the health and social services system.

During the 2002-03 year, the Department focused significant effort on implementing the first year of the *NWT Health and Social Services System Action Plan 2002-2005*. The Action Plan was designed to reform and improve the NWT health and social services system. It identified 45 action items with specific deliverables and timelines for improvements in the following areas:

Services to People – actions to support people in taking care of themselves and improve support they receive from the HSS system;

Support to Staff – actions to attract and retain the wide range of HSS professionals that are essential to the delivery of high quality services;

System-Wide Management – actions to improve the organizational structure and management of the HSS system;

Support to Trustees – actions to fully develop the leadership role and capacities of the Boards of Trustees for HSS Authorities; and

System-Wide Accountability – actions to clarify and increase accountability of the HSS system to the public, and the Department and HSS Authorities to the Minister and with each other.

Specific information on the status of the Action Plan items is available in the February – September 2002 and October – March 2003 Status Reports.

The 2002-03 year has been one of implementing many changes – all with the goal of ensuring the health and social services system remains responsive to the needs of a changing population, limited resources and new technologies. We will continue to build upon this good work to ensure our system meets the needs of the people it serves.

Hon. J. Michael Miltenberger

Vision

The Department's vision was developed in collaboration with health and social services boards.

Our children will be born healthy and raised in a safe family and community environment which supports them in leading long, productive and happy lives.

Mission

The Department's mission is:

To promote, protect and provide for the health and well being of the people of the Northwest Territories.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

- The NWT had a relatively young population and high birth rate.

According to the 2001 Census, 27% of the NWT population was less than 15 years of age – this was approximately twice the proportion of youth in the Canadian population. As a result, the Department focused its programs and services towards the needs of children, youth and young families; particularly in the areas of health promotion/prevention, social development, early intervention and diagnostic/screening services.

- The NWT had a small, but rapidly growing seniors population.

Population projections suggested that by 2018, the number of elders will more than double from 2,400 to over 5,000 (1999 *Health Status Report*). The Department recognized that seniors have required a greater need for health services and culturally responsive social supports.

- The incidence of preventable illness, injury and death was high in the NWT.

Problems such as injury deaths (accidents, suicides and homicides), excessive alcohol consumption, and high rates of smoking in the NWT have been linked to choices individuals make. The proportion of people who continue to engage in these high-risk behaviors underscores the need to promote personal responsibility for healthy choices through public education and prevention activities.

- Lower socio-economic conditions have contributed to lower health status and social well-being.

In some communities, low household income levels and employment opportunities, combined with poor housing conditions, have created stressful and unhealthy living conditions. These conditions have also contributed to a higher number of "working poor" families, where employment income has not adequately met the basic needs of the family. As a result, it has been important that both Government and industry continue to work to ensure that development improves socio-economic conditions in both the short and long term.

- Reform of the NWT Health and Social Services System strengthened accountability, leadership and coordination.

The Department is in the process of implementing forty-five action items (*NWT Health and Social Services System Action Plan 2002-2005*) to strengthen the system's accountability and improve system-wide leadership, management, and operational coordination. A focus on integrating service delivery, collaborative service networks and primary community care has impacted the system as it reforms to better meet the needs of NWT residents. Changes in practice also impact on the type and amount of work being done at both the front-line and management levels.

- High turnover and vacancies in the health and social services professions, as well as a challenging work environment impacted on the ability to provide quality, responsive services.

Shortages and high turnover in health and social services professions placed the system under great stress. The continual turnover impacted remaining staff as they carried a higher workload with few opportunities for time away from work.

- National and international shortages in health and social services professionals impacted on our ability to fill vacant positions.

Human resources studies have indicated trends towards serious national shortages in nurses, physicians, and some other allied health care professions. This small pool of professionals has also been in high demand by other jurisdictions.

MAJOR STUDIES, REVIEWS, REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

May 2002 • *Action on Tobacco: A Territorial Strategy for Tobacco Control*

The Department of Health and Social Services identifies the goals, actions and measures to prevent or reduce the use of tobacco in the NWT. This plan outlines the major steps that need to be taken to improve the health status of NWT residents.

May 2002 • *"A State of Emergency...", A Report on the Delivery of Addictions Services in the NWT*

This report presents the independent evaluation of NWT Addiction Services for the 2001-02 fiscal year. It addresses issues on the administration and management of the community addictions programs, as well as the treatment effectiveness for these programs. In addition, it determines whether the current addiction system is effective and efficient in its structure of providing services to NWT residents.

June 2002 • *Seniors Action Plan 2002-2003 – A Response to the Review of Seniors Programs and Services*

This report addresses issues identified by NWT seniors and the GNWT to improve seniors programming across departments and at the community level. The Action Plan identifies 28 specific actions to be taken by various departments and the NWT Seniors Society over the next year.

August 2002 • *Northwest Territories Community Wellness in Action 2000-2001: Summary Report of Community Wellness Initiatives*

This report lists wellness funding and wellness initiatives offered by the Department and the Authorities. The information provided has been derived from community reports.

September 2002 • *Early Childhood Development Baseline Report 2000-2001: Activities and Expenditures*

The report's activities and expenditures describe existing programs and services available to NWT children, from birth to age six, prior to the increased investment commitments made by both the federal and territorial governments. This report will provide a baseline from which the five-year ECD Initiative can be evaluated.

September 2002 • *The Report to Residents of the Northwest Territories on Comparable Health and Health System Indicators*

This report was published by the Department of Health and Social Services and fulfills a commitment by the federal/provincial/territorial First Ministers to provide comprehensive and regular public reporting on health status, health outcomes and quality of services to Canadians. The report includes 67 indicators in 14 areas.

October 2002 • *Status Report February - September 2002: NWT Health and Social Services System Action Plan 2002-2005*

This report highlights progress made during February to September 2002 for each of the 45 action items in the NWT Health and Social Services System Action Plan 2002-2005.

October 2002 • *Annual Report of the Director of Child and Family Services – 1999-2000 and 2000-2001*

This report presents NWT statistics for the fiscal years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 for activities under the Child and Family Services Act; activities under the Adoption Act; and services to children, including foster home and treatment services.

October 2002 • *Doing Our Part – The GNWT's Response to the Social Agenda*

This report describes the GNWT's commitment and response to a number of items that fall within its jurisdiction that will result in positive change.

October 2002 • *Strengthening Home and Community Care Across Canada: A Collaborative Strategy*

This report describes the pressures that are impacting home and community care, and recommends five strategies to strengthen provincial-territorial home and community care programs in key areas. The report was developed collaboratively by all provinces and territories in response to the commitment made in January 2002 by provincial/territorial Premiers to develop a coordinated approach to home and community care.

November 2002 • *Retention and Recruitment Plan for the Northwest Territories' Allied Health Care Professionals, Nurses and Social Workers – 2002*

This plan outlines current and new retention and recruitment initiatives for the NWT health and social services system.

November 2002 • *Stanton Territorial Health Authority Operational Review*

This report summarizes the findings of an operational review conducted on the Stanton Territorial Health Authority by independent consultants. The Department, the Stanton Territorial Health Authority, and other agencies, such as the Financial Management Board Secretariat, are jointly addressing the report's recommendations.

November 2002 • *DRAFT – The NWT Disability Framework*

The Disability Steering Committee Partnership prepared this draft report to provide a framework that guides the development of effective programs and services, and promotes the full inclusion of persons with disabilities throughout the NWT.

November 2002 • *Improving and Expanding Early Childhood Development (ECD) Programs and Services in the NWT – Baseline Indicators of Young Children's Well-Being*

The Department of Health and Social Services and the Department of Education, Culture and Employment produced this report. It summarizes NWT early childhood development expenditures and activities, in accordance with the agreement made by the First Ministers to "report annually to Canadians on their investments and their progress in enhancing early childhood development programs and services."

January 2003 • *A Territorial Law to Control Tobacco Use – What Do You Think?*

The Department of Health and Social Services distributed this report in January-March 2003 to encourage public discussion about legislation to control tobacco use in the NWT. The Department is reviewing feedback received from this consultation activity.

March 2003 • *Status Report October - March 2003: NWT Health and Social Services System Action Plan 2002-2005*

This second status report highlights progress made from October 2002 to March 2003 for each of the 45 action items in the *NWT Health and Social Services System Action Plan 2002-2005*.

March 2003 • *Accountability Framework for the Health and Social Services System*

The Department of Health and Social Services describes how the system meets its reporting obligations to the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories so that the Assembly can meet its commitment to public accountability. This includes how the health and social services system reports to the public and how the partners within the system report to each other.

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

To improve the health status of people in the NWT.

1.1 Outcome and Measure

- Improved well-being
- The proportion of the population self-reporting very good to excellent health

Target

- Over the next six years, demonstrate movement towards Canadian levels for all reported age groups

Results and Discussion

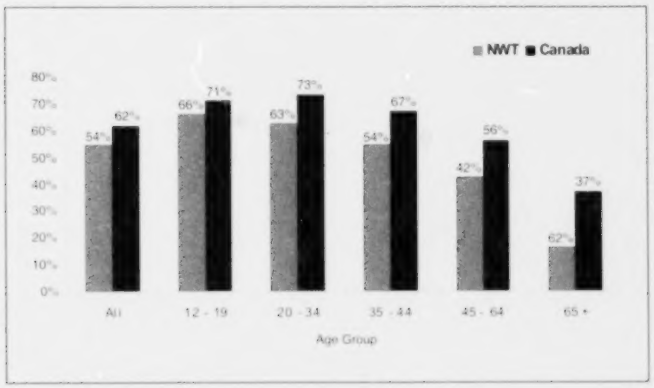
Self-reported health status summarizes physical and mental health experienced by the individual and is a good predictor of more "objective" measures of health as well as health care utilization.[1]

Overall, a significantly lower proportion of the NWT population 12 years of age and older described their health as excellent or very good compared to Canadians as a whole (54% vs. 62%). The percentage of the NWT population reporting excellent or very good health status decreases with age. In general the same is true for Canada. However, the difference increases between the NWT and Canada for older age groups. The greatest difference was for those 65 and older, where 37% of Canadians report excellent or very good health compared to 16% in the NWT.

[1] Statistical Report on the Health of Canadians, 1999

Figure 1.1.1

Self-Reported Excellent/Very Good Health Status by Age, NWT & Canada (2000-01)



Supporting Strategies

- Health Promotion Strategy
- Early Childhood Development Framework for Action

Data Source

Canadian Community Health Survey 2000-01* (share file)

In previous years results have been reported from the National Population Health Survey. Statistics Canada dropped this survey in the NWT and replaced it with the Canadian Community Health Survey in 2000. Consequently the results from the Canadian Community Health Survey will form a new baseline for future reports.

** The Canadian Community Health Survey is conducted in the NWT every two years. Data is collected by Statistics Canada. Data collection for the next survey (2002-03) will be complete in Spring 2003 and available in Spring 2004.*

1.2 Outcome and Measures

Reduction in preventable diseases and injuries

- The incidence (rates) of chlamydia and gonorrhea (two most common sexually transmitted diseases) in the NWT
- The incidence of tuberculosis in the NWT population

Targets

- Over the next five years, reverse the trend from increasing rates to decreasing rates of infection
- Over the next five years, decrease the incidence of tuberculosis by 50%

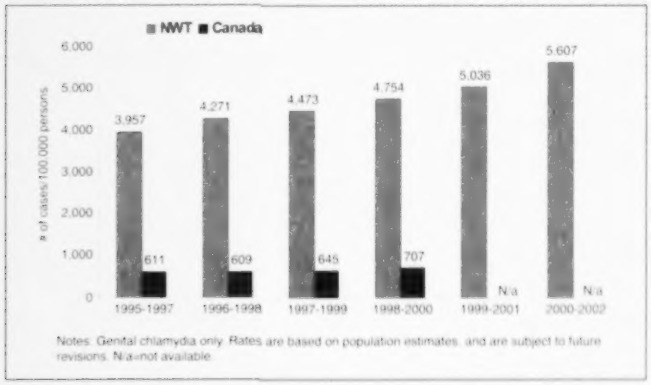
Results and Discussion

Rates of Chlamydia and Gonorrhea:

Figures 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 illustrate the three-year average STD infection rate among people 15-24 years old from 1995-97 to 2000-02. The rates for chlamydia and gonorrhea are much higher in the NWT in comparison to Canada as a whole. Furthermore, the three-year average rates suggest an increasing trend.

Figure 1.2.1

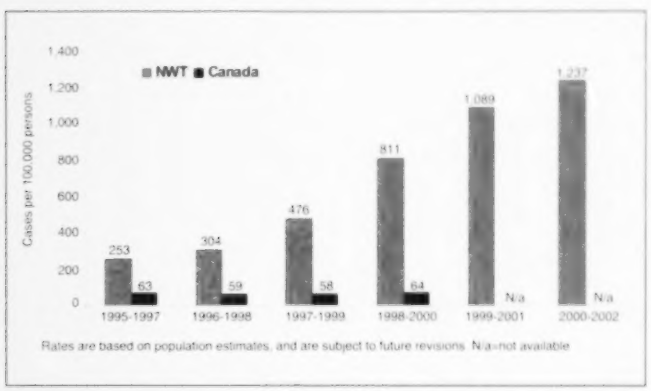
Chlamydia Rates per 100,000, Ages 15-24 1995-97 to 2000-02



Notes: Genital chlamydia only. Rates are based on population estimates, and are subject to future revisions. N/a=not available.

Figure 1.2.2

Gonorrhea Rate per 100,000, Ages 15-24 1995-97 to 2000-02



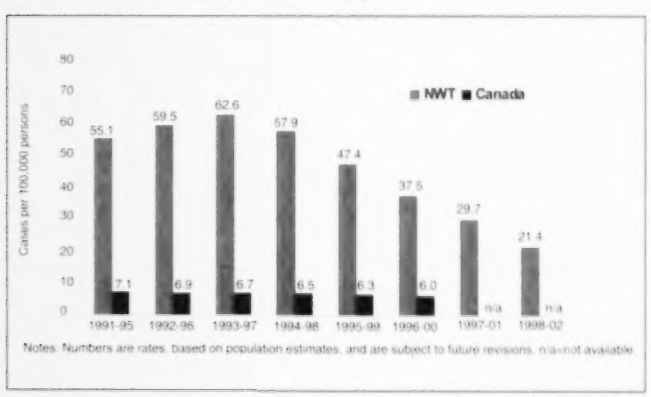
Rates are based on population estimates, and are subject to future revisions. N/a=not available

Rate of Tuberculosis:

The NWT rate of tuberculosis has been declining in recent years, from 55 cases per 100,000 in 1991-95, to 21 cases per 100,000 in 1998-2002.

Figure 1.2.3

Tuberculosis Rate Per 100,000 All Ages 1991-95 to 1998-02



Notes: Numbers are rates, based on population estimates, and are subject to future revisions. n/a=not available

Supporting Strategies

a. Health Promotion Strategy

b. Early Childhood Development Framework for Action

c. TB Action Plan

Data Source

Department of Health and Social Services, Disease Registries

Health Canada

Department of Health and Social Services, administrative data

1.3 Outcome and Measures

Reduction in preventable mortality

- A reduction in the mortality rate due to injury/poisoning
- The infant mortality rate

Targets

- Over the next 10 years, decrease the mortality rate due to injury/poisoning to national levels
- The infant mortality rate in the NWT continues to be comparable or lower than the national level

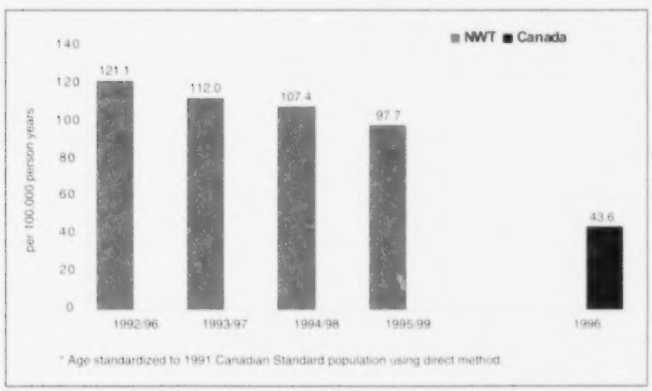
Results and Discussion

Injury/Poisoning Mortality Rate:

Figure 1.3.1 presents the injury mortality rate for the NWT. The rate dropped during the 1990s from 121.1 per 100,000 for the period 1992-1996 to 97.7 per 100,00 in 1995-99. The latter rate is still 2.2 times higher than the 1996 Canadian age standardized rate of 43.6 per 100,000 persons.

Figure 1.3.1

Age Standardized* Injury Mortality Rate, NWT (1992-96, 1993-97, 1994-98, 1995-99) & Canada 1996

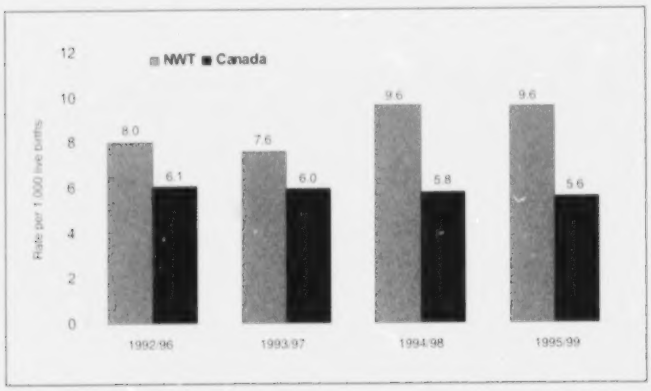


Infant Mortality Rate:

While it may appear that the infant mortality rates have increased during the latter part of the 1990s from 7.6 per 1,000 live births for the period 1993-97 to 9.6 per 1,000 live births for the period 1995-99, the increase is not statistically significant. The reader should note that NWT infant mortality rates can be highly variable from year to year because of the relatively small number of infant deaths.

Figure 1.3.2

Infant Mortality Rate NWT & Canada 1992-96 to 1995-99



Supporting Strategies

a. Health Promotion Strategy

b. Healthy Pregnancies

c. Early Childhood Development Framework for Action

Data Source

Department of Health and Social Services

Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

2.0 Goal

To improve the social and environmental conditions for the people of the NWT.

2.1 Outcome and Measures

Healthier lifestyle choices

- The percentage of youth aged 10-19 who smoke
- The frequency of heavy alcohol consumption (defined as five or more drinks at one time, anytime in the past 12 months)
- The level of physical activity

Targets

- Over the next six years, reverse the trend from increasing to decreasing rates of youth who smoke
- A 5% decrease in the percentage of the population who report frequent heavy alcohol consumption, with a sustained decrease to national levels over the next 20 years
- The level of reported physical activity continues to be on par or exceeds national levels of 21% "moderate" and 19% "active"

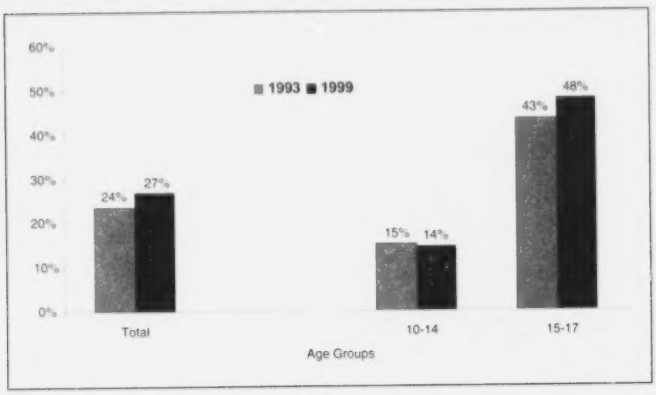
Results and Discussion

Percentage of Youth Who Smoke:

Between 1993 and 1999, the percentage of children aged 10 to 14 who indicated they smoke remained steady. The percentage of 15 to 17 year olds who smoke increased from 43% to 48% during the same period of time. However, the difference is not statistically significant.

Figure 2.1.1

Children & Youth Current Smokers NWT by Age (1993 & 1999)



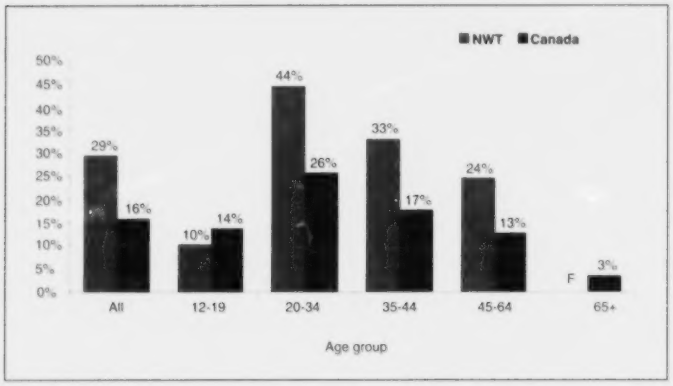
Frequency of Heavy Alcohol Consumption:

Alcohol abuse can lead to both acute and chronic health problems as well as death. The prevalence of regular heavy drinking in a population is one indicator of potential alcohol abuse in that population.

Figure 2.1.2 provides estimates of the proportion of the NWT and Canadian population 12 years of age and older who indicated they drank five or more drinks on one occasion at least once per month in the previous year. Nearly twice as many people reported heavy drinking on a regular basis in the NWT compared to Canada (29% vs. 16%). This difference was observed for all age groups for which data was available except those between 12 and 19 years.

Figure 2.1.2

Proportion of Population Drinking Heavily at Least Once per Month in Past Year by Age, NWT & Canada (2000-01)



F: Data suppressed due to extreme sampling variability.

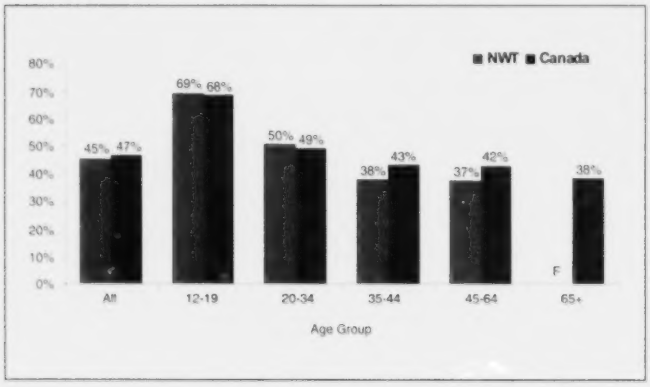
Note: To obtain a better measure of the burden of heavy drinking on the total population this indicator has been changed. The 2001-02 Results Report presented the proportion of current drinkers – defined as anyone who drank at least one drink in the past 12 months – who reported drinking heavily at least once per month in the previous year. Figure 2.1.2 above presents the proportion of heavy drinking in the total population for the NWT and Canada.

Level of Physical Activity:

Physical activity provides many health benefits. In general, while NWT residents are as physically active as their Canadian counterparts, less than half of the population (45%) was considered to be physically active according to the Canadian Community Health Survey. The rate is lower for those over 35 years of age and older (see figure 2.1.3).

Figure 2.1.3

Active or Moderately Physically Active by Age, NWT & Canada (2000-01)



F: Data suppressed due to extreme sampling variability.

Supporting Strategies

a. Health Promotion Strategy

b. Addictions and Mental Health Strategy

c. Early Childhood Development Framework for Action

Data Sources

Canadian Community Health Survey 2000-2001 (share file)

1993 & 1999 NWT School Tobacco Surveys

2.2 Outcome and Measures

Stronger families and communities

- The number of children apprehended (children in need of protection)
- The number of children in permanent custody

Targets

- Over the next 5 years, decrease of 10% in the number of apprehensions (children in need of protection)
- Over the next 5 years, a decrease in the number of children in permanent custody

Results and Discussion

Number of children apprehended (in need of protection):

In 2002-03 there were 1731 investigations. From the 1518 completed investigations there were 653 children in need of protection, representing a decrease of 16 children in need of protection from 2001-02. In 2001-02 there were 1547 investigations. From the 1480 completed investigations there were 669 children in need of protection.

Number of children in permanent custody:

In 2002-03, the number of children in permanent custody was 176. In 2001-02, there were 144 children in permanent custody. Note: The total number of children in permanent custody will increase each year because children remain in permanent custody until they reach 19 years of age or are adopted. This indicator was dropped from the Department of Health and Social Services Business Plan for 2003-2006.

Supporting Strategies

a. Children Services Strategy

b. Health Promotion Strategy

c. Continuing Care Framework

Data Source

Department of Health and Social Services – Child and Family Information System

2.3 Outcome and Measure

Strengthened social support networks

- The percentage of the population over age 12 who report a high level of social support in their relationships

Target

- Over the next fifteen years, maintain or improve the percentage of the population reporting a high level of social support

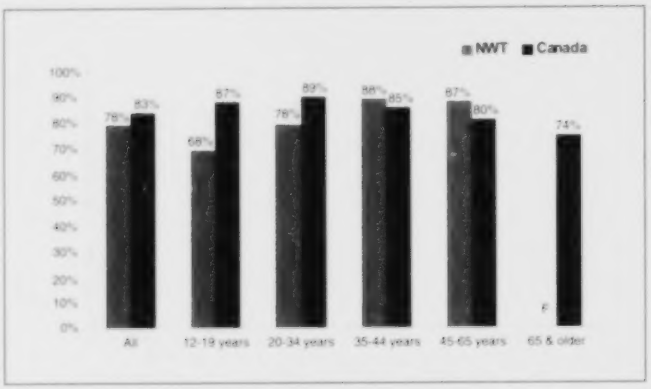
Results and Discussion

In 1996-97, 83% of Canadians surveyed reported having high social support compared to 78% of those surveyed in the NWT.

Note: Comparable data is no longer available for this indicator. Level of social support measured in the Canadian Community Health Survey is not comparable to the measure obtained from the National Population Health Surveys. This indicator was dropped from the Department of Health and Social Services Business Plan for 2003-2006.

Figure 2.3.1

High Social Support by Age NWT and Canada (1996-97)



F: Data suppressed due to extreme sampling variability

Supporting Strategies

a. Health Promotion Strategy

b. Early Childhood Development Framework for Action

Data Source

Statistics Canada, National Population Health Survey

2.4 Outcome and Measure

Improved environmental conditions

- The percentage of smoke free homes, as measured by the proportion of households with a regular smoker who smokes inside the house

Target

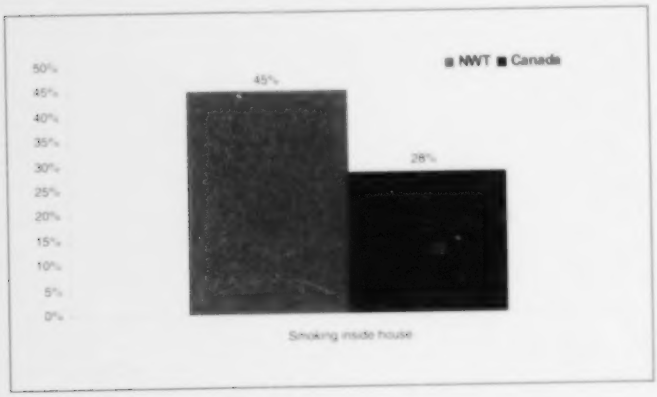
- Over the next five years, steady increase in the number of homes reporting no regular smoking in the household

Results and Discussion

In 2000-01, 28% of Canadians surveyed reported having a household member who smokes regularly inside the house, compared to 45% in the NWT.

Figure 2.4.1

Household Member Smokes Regularly Inside House, NWT & Canada (2000-01)



Supporting Strategies

a. Health Promotion Strategy

b Addictions and Mental Health Strategy

Data Source

Canadian Community Health Survey 2000-01 (share file)

3.0 Goal

To improve integration and co-ordination of health and social services by government, non-government agencies, and private and volunteer sectors.

3.1 Outcome and Measures

Effective partnerships between front-line workers, NGOs, Aboriginal organizations and communities to address health and social issues

- The number of children who have a plan of care in place rather than going directly to court – a measure of increased community support to children
- The number of persons over the age of 70 in long term care facilities

Targets

- Over the next three years, increase of 30% in cases going to plan of care committees rather than directly to court (Note: 100% is <u>not</u> a long term target as there are cases in which it is appropriate to go directly to court)
- Over next ten years, decrease the proportion of the population, age 70 and over, in long-term care facilities

Results and Discussion

Number of Children with Plan of Care:

In 2002-03, 51% of all child protection cases were resolved through plan of care committees. In 2001-02, 52% of all child protection cases were resolved through plan of care committees.

Number of People Over Age 70 in Long Term Care:

In the last three fiscal years, the proportion of the population, age 70 and over, who were permanent residents in long-term care facilities has remained relatively steady at 10% of the population .[2]

Home care services are being enhanced throughout the NWT through such programs as the First Nations and Inuit Home and Community Care Initiative. Enhancements to home care should help to reduce the need to care for people in long-term care facilities.

Proportion of the Population – Age 70 and Over in Long-Term Care Facilities

Indicator	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
# LTC Clients	99	106	107
% of the Population	9.7%	10.0%	9.6%

Supporting Strategies

a. Children Services Strategy

b. Continuing Care Framework

Data Source

Department of Health and Social Services – Child and Family Information System

Department of Health and Social Services, Long Term Care Database and NWT Bureau of Statistics

3.2 Outcome and Measures

Improved matching of continuing care needs with available services

- The percentage of people receiving long term care (>3 months) who have been evaluated using the standard assessment and placement tool

Target

- Over the next year, increase to 75% of people assessed using the standard assessment and placement tool, with 90% achieved in 2 years

Results and Discussion

The standard assessment and placement tool is used to determine the appropriate level of care required for people in long-term care. In 2002-03, 94% of people receiving long-term care were assessed with the standard assessment and placement tool, an increase from 81% in 2001-02.

Supporting Strategies

a. Seniors Strategy

b. Continuing Care Framework

[2] Numbers are based on population estimates, and are subject to future revisions. Permanent residents were defined as spending in excess of 90 days in a long-term care facility per year. The population count for 2001 is an estimate based on population estimates provided by the NWT Bureau of Statistics for 1996 to 2000.

Data Source

Department of Health and Social Services

4.0 Goal

To develop more responsive, responsible and effective methods of delivering and managing services.

4.1 Outcome and Measures

Improve capacity of the system to deliver services

- Average annual vacancy and turnover rates for social workers, nurses, physicians, specialists, nurse practitioners
- Average annual length of tenure for social workers, nurses, physicians, specialists, nurse practitioners
- Levels of HSS financial and educational support provided to students and professionals

Targets

- Reduction in vacancy rates
- Increase in tenure
- Increase in the number of students and professionals receiving financial and/or educational support

Results and Discussion

Average Annual Vacancy and Turnover Rates:

Vacancies are reported at a point in time and fluctuate on a regular basis as staff movement occurs. The increases in the vacancies are representative of the retention and recruitment pressures being experienced by the NWT health and social services system in the 2002-03 fiscal year.

Figure 4.1.1

Vacancy Rates

	February 2001	March 2002	March 2003
Social Workers	20%	17%	18%
Nurses	14%	11%	14%
Physicians	12%	17%	17%
Specialists	0%	0%	26%†
Nurse Practitioners	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*

† Five out of 19 specialist positions were vacant.

* Nurse Practitioner positions were funded and approved effective April 1, 2003.

Figure 4.1.2

Turnover Rates

	Employment at Mar 31 2003	Employment at Mar 31 2002	# of Terminations	Average # Employed	Rate of Turnover
Social Workers	85	80	8	83	10%
Nurses	262	276	77	269	29%
Physicians	60	58	8	59	14%
Specialists	19	19	3	19	18%
Nurse Practitioners	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*

*Nurse Practitioner positions were funded and approved effective April 1, 2003.

Average Annual Length of Tenure:

The average length of service of employees in the health and social services system as of March 31, 2003 is 6.6 years. 76% of health and social services employees have 10 years of service or less. The average length of service as of March 31, 2002 was 6 years.

Figure 4.1.3

Proportion of Employees by Length of Service

	< 5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	16-20 years	20+ years
March 31, 2001*	54%	16%	16%	6%	4%
June 30, 2002	61%	15%	16%	5%	4%
March 31, 2003**	58%	18%	14%	6%	4%

*2001 data also included an "other" category that accounted for approximately 4% of the total. Data analysis from 2002 has eliminated that category with all employees placed into specified length of service cohorts.

**Data does not include the Hay River Community Health Board.

To assist in retention and recruitment the *Retention and Recruitment Plan for Allied Health Care Professionals, Nurses and Social Workers* was approved in November 2002 to provide additional initiatives aimed at retention and recruitment of front line workers providing health and social services care in the Northwest Territories.

Levels of Financial and Educational Support:

In 2001-02, 108 people received bursaries totaling $173,950 and in 2002-03, 257 people received bursaries totaling $762,074. The 2002-03 bursaries included the "One Time Return of Service Bursaries" included in the *Retention and Recruitment Plan for Allied Health Care Professionals, Nurses and Social Workers* account for 82 of the bursaries provided totaling $482,000.

Supporting Strategies

a. Human Resources Plan

Data Source

Department of Health and Social Services

4.2 Outcome and Measures

Greater effectiveness in health promotion and disease prevention programming (for priority areas)

- The rate of low birth weight infants
- The percentage of seniors population receiving the flu vaccine
- The percentage of contact tracing done for chlamydia and gonorrhea
- The percentage of people with latent tuberculosis being treated
- The percentage of women screened for cervical cancer

Targets

- The rate of low birth weight continues to be lower (better) than the national level
- Over the next 3 years, increase to 80% of seniors population (65+) receiving flu vaccine
- Over the next 5 years, increase of >80% in contact tracing per number of cases of chlamydia and gonorrhea identified
- Over the next 5 years, increase by 10% the proportion of people being treated for a newly diagnosed latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI); and, through improving the proportion of LTBIs that are treated, reduce the NWT rate of active TB cases to the national rate within five years.
- Over the next 6 years, increase by 15% the number of women aged 15+ who have received a pap test in the last three years

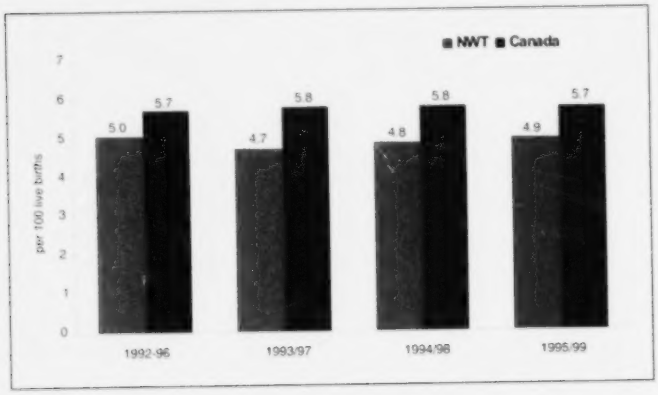
Results and Discussion

Rate of Low Birth Weight Infants:

The incidence of low birth weight in the NWT averaged 4.9% between 1995 and 1999, compared to 5.7% for Canada. This is not a statistically significant difference.

Figure 4.2.1

Incidence of Low Birth Weight, NWT & Canada 1992/96 to 1995/99



Percentage of Seniors Population Receiving Flu Vaccine:

Current recording methods allow for group entry, which only records the number of people immunized, but not the names of the people. Consequently the proportion of the population over 65 who were immunized cannot be calculated. The Department is examining alternate ways of obtaining this information.

Percentage of Contact Tracing Done For STDs:

Among the 724 laboratory confirmed cases of STDs, the Department of Health and Social Services received 576 STD reports (80% of confirmed cases) in which contact tracing was attempted.

Percentage of People With Latent Tuberculosis Being Treated:

The number of new latent tuberculosis infections (LTBIs) has increased from 123 to 177 between 2000 and 2002. The proportion of these newly infected people that were being treated declined from 43% to 34% over the same three years. The number of newly diagnosed LTBIs is expected to increase in the short-term due to increased health promotion efforts that encourage the public to be screened for LTBI.

Proportion of New LTBIs Being Treated

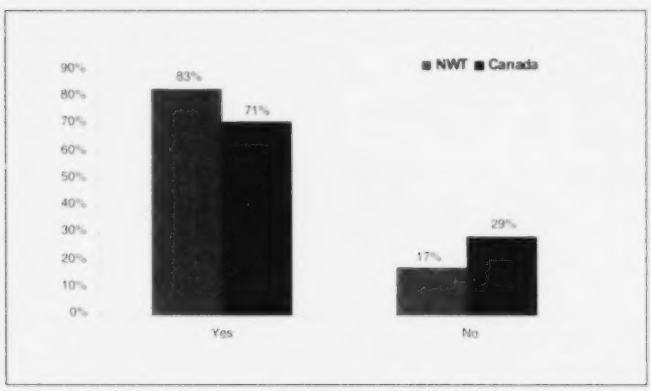
Indicator	2000	2001	2002
Annual # of new LTBIs	123	177	177
Annual # of new LTBIs being treated	53	60	60
Annual % of new LTBIs being treated	43%	34%	34%

Percentage of Women Screened for Cervical Cancer:

The percentage of women (18 years and older) in the NWT that say they have had at least one Pap test in the last three years is 83% compared to Canadian women at 71%.

Figure 4.2.2

Percentage of Women (18 years and older) Who Have Had a Pap test in the Last 3 Years, NWT & Canada (2000-01)



Note: The reported measure slightly varies from the target because the data is based on the new Canadian Community Health Survey.

Supporting Strategies

a. Health Promotion Strategy

Data Source

Department of Health and Social Services

Statistics Canada

Department of Health and Social Services TB Registry

Canadian Community Health Survey

Canadian Institute for Health Information

4.3 Outcome and Measures

Improvements to children and youth programs and services

- The percentage of youth who take up smoking
- The percentage of children fully immunized as per NWT Schedule *for common preventable illnesses of diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, haemophilus influenza B, measles, mumps and rubella*

Targets

- Over the next five years, reverse the trend from increasing to decreasing rates of youth who take up smoking
- Over the next five years, meet or exceed Canadian targets for the percentage of children aged 2 and 7 years old who are fully immunized

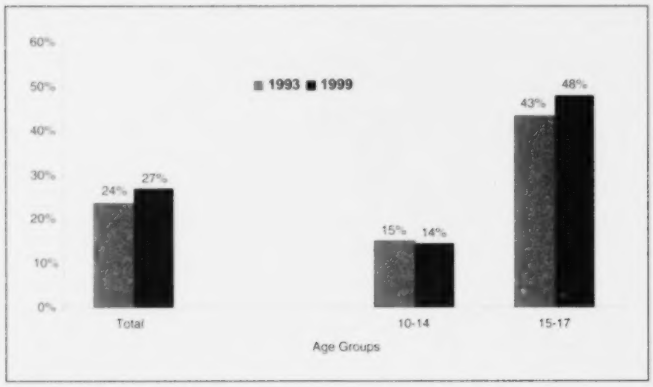
Results and Discussion

Percentage of Youth Who Take Up Smoking:

Between 1993 and 1999, the percentage of children aged 10 to 14 who indicated they smoke remained steady. The percentage of 15 to 17 year olds who smoke increased from 43% to 48% during the same period of time. However, the difference is not statistically significant.

Figure 4.3.1

Children & Youth Current Smokers NWT by Age (1993 & 1999)



Percentage of Children Fully Immunized:

Immunization data is currently being validated.

Supporting Strategies

a. Health Promotion Strategy

b. Early Childhood Development Framework for Action

Data Sources

1993 & 1999 NWT School Tobacco Surveys

Department of Health and Social Services – Child and Family Information System

Justice

Message from the Minister

I am pleased to present the 2002-2003 Results Report for the Department of Justice. The Department's work over the past year has continued to help achieve the goals of residents and of the 14th Legislative Assembly in *"Towards A Better Tomorrow"*.

One of the proudest achievements of the past year was the adoption of the new *Human Rights Act* for the Northwest Territories. This Act, one of the most comprehensive in Canada, will protect the rights and freedoms of individuals across the NWT.

To ensure our justice system reflects northern cultures and values, the Department increased support for community justice activities. During 2002-2003, more communities than ever before participated in these activities.

In 2002-2003, the Department of Justice opened two new youth facilities. Arctic Tern, Canada's first female-only young offender facility was opened in Inuvik. In Yellowknife, the North Slave Young Offender facility was opened. These new facilities are designed for the safe and secure custody and rehabilitation of youth.

In recognizing the achievements of the past year, I must thank our staff and the many volunteers who play such a key role in the justice system. Without their hard work and dedication, none of these achievements would have been possible.

Hon. Roger T. Allen

Vision

Our vision is a Northwest Territories (NWT) where residents have a justice system that meets their needs, protects their rights and reflects their cultures and values. Communities are safe, levels of crime are reduced and residents play a meaningful role in the administration of justice. Offenders receive the support that they need to change their behavior and where victims of crime play a meaningful role in both community initiatives and the criminal justice system.

Mission

Our Mission is to serve the residents of the NWT by:

- working with community members so that communities are safe and secure;
- ensuring that all residents have access to the courts, alternatives to the courts and other justice related services;
- providing quality legal services to the GNWT and its agencies;
- protecting the rights and freedoms of individuals and groups; and
- promoting respect for the law and the Constitution of Canada.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

In 2002-2003, the Department of Justice was active on a number of different fronts, including helping to make safer communities, improving access to the courts, offering alternatives to the courts, providing legal services and promoting the rights and freedoms of individuals and groups.

To improve safety in communities, the Department has worked with the RCMP to address the policing needs of Northern residents. The Department is attempting to balance limited resources with demands for policing. In 2002-2003, a new RCMP position was created to coordinate restorative justice initiatives.

The Community Constable Program is another way the Department works with policing needs. This program has trained more than 60 community employees to take on additional responsibilities and act as a link between the RCMP and the community. The challenge for this program is maintaining community and individual interest during the current period of economic growth and increased employment levels.

The Department's Community Corrections program continues to work to reintegrate offenders into their communities successfully. The two new young offender facilities opened this year will assist in meeting this goal. These new facilities offer safe and secure environments where young offenders can participate in rehabilitation programs, making our communities safer.

Access to legal aid continues to be a challenge. The Department is working with the Legal Services Board to deal with the backlog of family law cases, and negotiating federal funding for 2003-2006.

To reduce the number of family law matters that go to court, the Department partnered with the Law Society and Law Foundation of the NWT to train family law lawyers in collaborative law. In this approach, all parties agree to resolve their dispute outside of court, reducing costs for everyone. The Department's positive parenting program was also expanded to Hay River and Inuvik last year.

To ensure that the justice system reflects northern cultures and values, the Department increased its support for community justice activities. These activities included diverting non-serious offenders from court, crime prevention and reintegrating offenders. 2002-2003 was the first year of a three year program to provide every community with up to $20,000 to hire a part-time justice coordinator. 31 communities are participating in some kind of community justice activity.

Meeting the demand for legal services from the Government is a continuing challenge. The Department's

legal division provides legal services to the Government and some public agencies. The division also participates in self-government negotiations, and in 2002-2003 devolution negotiations were commenced. An active legislative agenda increases the work on the Department's legislation division, which drafts all bills.

Another highlight of 2002-2003 for the Department was the passage of the *Human Rights Act* by the Legislative Assembly. This new law will protect the rights and freedoms of individuals and groups across the NWT.

During 2002-2003, the Department worked on meeting the challenge of implementing the new federal *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA), which came into force April 1, 2003. This new legislation makes major changes to the youth justice system. Courts, corrections and community justice processes have to change to reflect the new system. The Department must also introduce new territorial youth justice legislation. The impact of the YCJA will be closely monitored during its first few years of operation.

MAJOR STUDIES, REVIEWS, REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

There were no major studies, reviews or reports in 2002/2003. The Department conducted an evaluation of the Wilderness Camps Program. As a member of the Coalition Against Family Violence, the Department participated in the development and production of a report on family violence.

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

To increase the capacity, role, scope and impact of communities in addressing their justice issues.

1.1 Outcome and Measures

Communities are able to make decisions and participate in Community Justice (CJ) activities in their community.

- All communities active in CJ activities.
- # of people that were dealt with by a community-based process rather than a court process (diversion).

Target

- Increase # of communities with CJ activities from a baseline of 54% in 2001-2002 to 100% by 2005.
- Increase # of diversions by 10%, from a baseline of 183 in 2001-2002 to 201 by 2005.

Results and Discussion

In 2002-2003, this measure was revised to reflect participation by all communities, measuring the percentage of communities that are active in CJ activities. An increase from 54% in 2001-2002 to 100% by 2005 was targeted. By 2005, the Department will provide funding for all communities to a hire a part-time co-ordinator for community justice activities. Communities will request the funding and participation in activities will depend on a community's level of interest.

During 2002-2003, 75% of communities were involved in Community Justice Committees and 31 communities, 97%, participated in some community justice activities. Eleven communities received additional funding in 2002-2003 to support the hiring of a part-time justice co-ordinator. These Community Justice Coordinators play an important role in organizing committees and training volunteers.

In the 2002-2003 Business Plan this measure and target were revised to relate only to diversion and were included in the 2003-2006 Business Plan. During 2001-2002 there were 183 diversions and in 2002-2003 there were 197 diversions. During 2001-2002 only communities with Community Justice Committees were able to participate in diversions. It is expected that this will change during 2003-2006 as methods are devised to enable other communities to participate in diversions, whether or not a CJC has been formally established. The target of an increase of 10% should be met by 2005.

Supporting Strategies

- Community Justice Initiative.

Data Source

The activity and diversion data are collected by Community Justice Committees and provided to the Department by Regional Justice Coordinators. To date, the information has been calculated manually, but a new computerized data collection system will be in place by mid-year.

1.2 Outcome and Measures

The public and police support CJ initiatives in their communities.

- # of CJ activities taking place in communities.
- # of people who were dealt with by a diversion.

Target

- Increase # of activities by 10% each year, from a baseline of 76 in 2001-2002 to 101 by 2005.
- Increase # of diversions by 10%, from a baseline of 183 in 2001-2002 to 201 by 2005.

Results and Discussion

In 2002-2003, communities were involved in 350 activities, exceeding the target. It is expected that this will increase during the next 4 years by 10%. By 2004-2005 communities will be involved in approximately 385 community justice activities.

In 2001-2002 there were 183 diversions and in 2002-2003 there were 197 diversions. During 2001-2002, only communities with Community Justice Committees were able to participate in diversions. It is expected that this will change in 2003-2004 as methods are devised to enable other communities to participate in diversions. The target of an increase of 10% will be met by 2005.

Supporting Strategies

- Community Justice Initiative

Data Source

Both the activity and diversion data are collected by Community Justice Committees and provided to the Department by Regional Justice Coordinators. A new computerized data collection system will be in place this year.

1.3 Outcomes and Measures

Local people are active in policing in their communities.

- # of community constables trained

Target

- Increase by 20% from 63 in 2002-2003 to 72 by 2005, or by 5% each year to 2005.

Results and Discussion

In 2002-2003 the total number of community constables trained did not increase. Two community constable training sessions were planned but both were cancelled because sufficient numbers of candidates had not enrolled.

The Department believes that there are several factors contributing to the lack of interest in this program. Community interest in this program has been declining and fewer people are interested in participating in the program. Also, the community constable model used in this program is experiencing problems across Canada. Recruitment and retention of candidates is a problem in all jurisdictions. More candidates are heading directly into policing recruitment programs. Training for this program will undergo a temporary moratorium during which the program will be reviewed.

Supporting Strategies

- Community Justice Initiative

Data Source

This information was collected by the Community Justice Division and was based on Community Policing data.

2.0 Goal

To provide programs, safe and secure custody and community supervision that support the rehabilitation of offenders.

2.1 Outcomes and Measures

Offenders in custody are safe and secure and control is maintained.

- This measure was amended in the 2003-2006 Business Plan to the percent of offender population that has been involved in a violent incident during the last year.

Target

- Decrease % of offender population that has been involved in a violent incident from 6% in 2001-2002 to 3% by 2006.

Results and Discussion

This target was included in the 2003-2006 Business Plan. In 2001-2002, 6% of the population was found to have been involved in a violent incident. In 2002-2003, 12% of the population was involved. This represents an increase of 6% over one year or 19 more violent incidents. This increase can be attributed to a select few offenders involved in a large number of incidents, and a decrease in the total offender population in 2002-2003.

This measure will be reviewed in the next business plan. A number of factors beyond the control of the Department can influence this measure. These include the size and nature of the offender population. For example, the offender population will likely consist of more serious offenders than in the past as community justice and supervision programs divert less serious offenders out of the facilities.

Supporting Strategies

- Corrections Facilities
- Offender Programs

Data Source

Corrections Offender Management System.

2.2 Outcomes and Measures

Offenders have an opportunity to participate in programs that meet their needs.

- Capacity of staff to provide program support, measured by # of staff certified in main and specialized program areas.
- % of facilities that have appropriate dedicated program space.

Target

- 9 staff will be trained to deliver specialized programs by 2003-2004.
- % of facilities with dedicated program space will increase from 40% in 2000-2001 to 70% by 2004.

Results and Discussion

Basic training of staff was fully completed in 2001-2002. This training continued in 2002-2003, and 15 staff were trained in the Reasoning and Reacting Program for youth.

With the completion of the Arctic Tern Female Young Offenders Facility in Inuvik in June 2002 and the opening of the North Slave Young Offenders facility in January 2003, the number of facilities with dedicated program space increased by 30% to a total of 70%.

Supporting Strategies

- Corrections Facilities
- Offender Programs

Data Source

Corrections Offender Management System.

2.3 Outcomes and Measures

Offenders leave custody less likely to re-offend.

- % of offender population who were assessed as having a "good response" to programs. (Based on Offender Risk Assessment Management System).

Target

- Increase offenders with "good response" from 70% in 2001-2002 to 75% by 2006.

Results and Discussion

This target is included in the 2003-2006 Business Plan. In 2002-2003, the number of offenders that had "good response" to programs remained at 70%, unchanged from 2001-2002. One factor that will affect this measure is the nature of the offender population. With the increased use of diversion and community supervision, the offender population will see more serious offenders who may not have the same response to programs as our current offender population.

Supporting Strategies

- Offender Programs

Data Source

Corrections Offenders Management System.

2.4 Outcomes and Measures

The percentage of offenders (territorial, that is, serving less than two years) in correctional facilities is reduced.

- % of offenders serving their sentence in the community (probation or conditional sentences).

Target

- Increase % of offenders serving their sentence in the community (probation) from 42% in 2001-2002 to 60% by 2006.

Results and Discussion

This target is included in the 2003-2006 Business Plan. The data for 2002-2003 will be available later in 2003. The Department is continuing to work to ensure that it can provide supervision of offenders serving their sentences in the community or on probation, but it is a decision of the Courts and not the Department as to whether an offender is sentenced to custody in a facility or community supervision.

Supporting Strategies

- Offender Programs

Data Source

Corrections Offenders Management System.

3.0 Goal

To support victims of crime so that they have a meaningful role in the justice system.

3.1 Outcomes and Measures

Victims of crime are supported through the formal or community justice system.

- # of community organizations providing victim services.
- # of victims of crime that received services.
- # of Victim Impact Statements completed.

Target

- Increase # of community organizations providing victim services by 67% (from 3 to 5 by 2003).
- Target to be set. Baseline will be established in 2003-2004.
- Increase % of Victim Impact Statements filed (as a percentage of total cases with a victim). From 8% to 16% by 2006.

Results and Discussion

These measures and targets reflect both support for victims in the communities and the participation by victims of crime in the justice system.

In 2000-2001, 3 community organizations provided victim services. In 2002-2003, this increased by 33% to 4.

Supporting Strategies

- Community Justice Initiative, Victims of Crime.

Data Source

Community Justice Coordinators

3.2 Outcomes and Measures

Victims of crime participate in the community justice system.

- # of victims participating in community justice system.

Target

- In 2002-2003 we said we would set this target. The target was set in the 2003-2006 Business Plan, to increase by 25%, from a baseline of 48 in 2001-2002 to 60 in 2005-2006.

Results and Discussion

In 2002-2003, 44 victims participated in the community justice system. An additional 39 victims were invited to participate but refused, and the participation of 50 victims is not known. In 2001-2002, although more victims participated (48), an additional 46 were invited to participate and refused, and the participation of 43 is not known. Of the total victims invited to participate, 51% participated in 2001-2002 and 53% participated in 2002-2003. In 2003-2004, the role of victims will continue to be monitored.

Supporting Strategies

- Community Justice Initiative and increased support for victims organizations.

Data Source

Victim Coordinators

4.0 Goal

To ensure access to justice for all residents.

4.1 Outcomes and Measures

Residents have access to quality services.

- Maintenance Enforcement Program (MEP): Average Arrears (average arrears per case).
- Community Justice Program: # of communities participating in community justice activities.
- Victims Services Program: # of community organizations providing victims services.

Target

- MEP: The target has not yet been set, as data gathering is still under development. The total arrears on all accounts in the program are $9 million.
- Community Justice Program: Increase # of communities with CJ activities from a baseline of 54% in 2001-2002 to 100% by 2005.
- Victims Services Program: Increase # of community organizations providing victims services by 67% (from 3 to 5 by 2003-2004).

Results and Discussion

MEP: The target is still to be set. We are reviewing the MEP to determine what changes could be made to improve collection.

Community Justice Program: In 2002-2003 this measure was revised to reflect participation by all communities, based on the % of communities active in CJ activities. By 2005, the Department will provide funding to all communities to a hire a part-time co-ordinator for community justice activities. Communities will request the funding and participation in activities will depend on a community's level of interest. During 2002-2003, 75% of communities were involved in Community Justice Committees and 31 communities, 97%, participated in some community justice activities. Eleven communities received additional funding in 2002-2003 to support the hiring of a part-time justice co-ordinator. These Community Justice Coordinators play an important role in organizing committees and training volunteers.

Victims Services Program: This measure and target reflect support for victims in the communities. In 2000-2001, 3 community organizations were providing victim services. In 2002-2003, this increased by 33% to 4.

Supporting Strategies

- Community Justice Initiative and increased support for victims organizations.

Data Source

Justice Coordinators

5.0 Goal

To promote safe communities.

5.1 Outcomes and Measures

Local People are active in policing in their communities

- # of Community Constables trained.

Target

- In 2002-2005 the target was to increase by 20% each year, from 19 to 25. In 2003-2006 this target was revised to reflect a significant decrease in the number of Community Constables employed throughout the NWT. In 2002-2003, and leading up to that year, considerable amount of community interest in this program was lost. As a result, this program has been reduced to 3 employed Community Constables. The program will undergo a temporary moratorium during which it will be reviewed.

Results and Discussion

In 2002-2003 the total number of community constables trained did not increase. Two community constable training sessions were planned but both were cancelled because sufficient numbers of candidates had not enrolled.

The Department believes there are several factors contributing to the lack of interest in this program. Community interest in this program has been declining and fewer people are interested in participating in the program. Also, the community constable model used in this program is experiencing problems across Canada. Recruitment and retention of candidates is a problem in all jurisdictions. More candidates are heading directly into policing recruitment programs. Training for this program will undergo a temporary moratorium during which it will be reviewed.

Supporting Strategies

- Community Justice Initiative and increased support to the communities for the Community Constable program.

Data Source

Manager of Policing and Community Justice Programs

5.2 Outcomes and Measures

Communities are involved in crime prevention initiatives.

- # of communities involved in crime prevention activities

Target

- The target was set in 2002-2003 at a growth from 25 communities (78%) to 32 (100%) by 2006.

Results and Discussion

31 of 32 communities participated in community justice activities in 2002-2003.

The Department works with the national Crime Prevention Strategy, which includes assisting in reviewing projects for community mobilization. The department directly funds 31 communities which participate in crime prevention activities.

Supporting Strategies

- Community Justice Initiative and increased support for Community Justice Committees

Data Source

Manager of Policing and Community Justice Programs

5.3 Outcomes and Measures

Offenders leave custody less likely to re-offend

- % of the offender population who were assessed as having a "good response" to programs.

Target

- Increase offenders with "good response" from 70% in 2001-2002 to 75% by 2006.

Results and Discussion

This target is included in the *2003-2006 Business Plan*. In 2002-2003, the number of offenders that had "good response" to programs remained at 70%, unchanged from 2001-2002. One factor that will affect this measure is the nature of the offender population. With the increased use of diversion and community supervision, the offender population will see more serious offenders who may not have the same response to programs as our current offender population.

Supporting Strategies

- Offender Programs

Data Source

Corrections Offenders Management System.

NWT Housing Corporation

Message from the Minister

I am pleased to provide the NWT Housing Corporation's report on key results achieved for the period April 1, 2002 to March 31, 2003.

During this time, the Housing Corporation continued its focus on five strategic areas:

- Affordable Housing Strategy
- Incentives for Housing Developers
- Emphasis on Disparate Communities
- New Partnerships and Joint Projects with Community and Aboriginal Development Corporations
- Universal Partnership Agreement

The Housing Corporation also continued to forge new partnerships with communities, and these joint ventures and the new universal partnership agreement will go a long way toward giving our communities and aboriginal groups the tools they need to help solve their housing problems, both in the community and by the community. The recent deferral of the Harmonization program is in direct response to suggestions and other input from the communities. Our focus now turns to the upcoming year, when we will further strengthen our partnerships with the communities and increase our ability to meet a new set of challenges.

Hon. Roger T. Allen

Vision

The Northwest Territories Housing Corporation is committed to working in partnership with communities and Aboriginal groups to assist them to become responsible for their own choices in housing. By working together, all community residents are provided with opportunities for homes that support a healthy, secure, independent and dignified lifestyle.

Mission

The Northwest Territories Housing Corporation, in partnership with all NWT residents and community organizations, is responsible for the provision of adequate, suitable and affordable housing. Through the fulfilment of this responsibility, the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation contributes to the development of a healthy NWT housing industry, which has a positive impact upon territorial, regional and local economies.

The mandate of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation is to assist communities to assume the role of providing housing to their residents and to contribute to Northern economic development. This is achieved by providing mentorship and support to communities in the areas of technical research and services, financial support, information sharing, training, and economic development.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

In terms of achievements, the Housing Corporation had a number of successes and challenges in the past year. Under the Affordable Housing Strategy, construction activities included 36 seniors' homes, 5 public housing units, 72 Independent Housing Program homes and 80 new homeownership units under EDAP. In addition, the Housing Corporation introduced an interim financing loan guarantee program, to support private market developers and assist with the development of additional market rental and homeownership homes. Over $6.7 million in loan guarantees were approved in the past 12 months, and a further $6.4 million are awaiting approval. These strategies are working to provide the much-needed support to increase housing capacity and keep pace with the current cycle of economic expansion. The Housing Corporation continues to work with the private sector in the development of specific goals and strategies to assist with the expansion of private housing and to establish an environment that encourages new construction of private housing.

The Housing Corporation also took the lead in the development of a comprehensive Homelessness Strategy, which is currently being reviewed by Cabinet.

The completion of the Universal Partnership Agreement (UPA) provides the necessary tool to ensure that the Corporation has a housing delivery partnership agreement that supports the goals of *Towards a Better Tomorrow*. The UPA provides the authority and accountability needed so that communities can make and implement healthy and productive choices in housing for their residents.

The Corporation continues to see a substantial lack of supply of Northern skilled trades and labour. As the economy goes into a phase of aggressive expansion, due in large part to the increased activity in mining and oil and gas, costs of construction continue to escalate. Recruiting and retaining Corporation employees is an increasingly challenging task.

MAJOR STUDIES, REVIEWS, REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

May 2002 – NWT Housing Corporation Employee Survey

In 1999, the NWT Housing Corporation conducted an employee survey to gauge staff morale, inform employees regarding the development of strategies and actions designed to enhance the well-being of staff, and increase the Corporation's vibrancy as a place of employment. In response to survey results, the Corporation took action to enhance communication between management and employees. Specifically, two new districts and a Corporation web site were established, a daily distribution of "news line" media information was provided via email to employees, individual managers increased staff communication via regular staff meetings and daily 'walk-arounds', a Middle Management Committee was established at the Yellowknife office to share information between divisions, and 'senior management' was expanded to include middle managers on an ad hoc basis. In addition, the Corporation quadrupled the dollars invested in staff training and professional development from 1999 to 2001.

A follow-up survey was conducted in May 2002 to assess the Corporation's effectiveness in addressing and improving staff satisfaction since 1999. This survey had an exceptionally high response rate of 92 percent. Overall, the level of staff satisfaction increased from 74% in 1999, to 91% in 2002, a significant increase from an already noteworthy satisfaction level. In addition 47 percent of responding staff stated they feel even more satisfied than they did in 1999. Some areas that require attention are the enhancement of communication between management and employees, and between the Yellowknife office and District offices; the enhancement of recognition for good performance, the improvement of the performance review process and the establishment of common standards (i.e. policies, procedures) for Yellowknife and District offices.

NWT Housing Needs Survey

The Corporation completes a major "Housing Needs Survey" every four years which is used as the basis for housing allocations and major housing projects across the Territory. The survey was last completed in the year 2000 with plans to complete the next survey in early 2004.

NWT Housing Corporation Annual Report

The Corporation completed two Annual Reports in this reporting period. The 2000-2001 Annual Report was tabled in the Legislative Assembly on February 17, 2003. The 2001-2002 Annual Report is scheduled to be tabled in the June 2003 Session.

GNWT Interdepartmental Homelessness DRAFT Strategy Paper

The Corporation chaired the GNWT Interdepartmental Homelessness Working Group created in August 2002 by the new Minister of Homelessness, the Honourable Roger Allen. The Working Group consisted of representatives from the NWT Housing Corporation, the Yellowknife Homelessness Coalition, and the GNWT departments of Health & Social Services; Education, Culture & Employment; and Justice. The Working Group completed research and analysis of current homelessness issues, contributing factors and best practices from the Northwest Territories and other jurisdictions. The Working Group also sought input from individuals and organizations in communities and frontline social service providers regarding the scope of the homeless problem, gaps in services and possible solutions. The resulting document, the Homelessness Draft Strategy Paper, will be presented to Cabinet in June 2003.

1.0 Goal

Improved housing conditions in the NWT

1.1 Outcome and Measures

- Improved housing conditions for low and moderate income seniors, singles and families; and
- Reduced percentage of seniors, singles and families identified as in core need.

Target

Over a four-year period decrease core need levels as follows:

- Seniors 32% core need reduced to 30%;
- Maintain singles core need levels at 17%; and
- Families 20% core need reduced to 19%.

Results and Discussion

The Corporation has successfully signed bilateral agreements with the federal government for $7.5 million over four years for the NWT to be spent on affordable housing across the Territory. This year's budget was $1.8 million.

During the reporting period 36 new seniors units were constructed and plans for 22 more units were developed.

The Corporation provided $3.7 million in public housing maintenance funding in 2002-2003. At the end of the reporting period, 100% of public housing units had a condition rating at or exceeding 70%.

Supporting Strategies

- Under the Seniors' Housing Initiative the Corporation is committed to increasing the number of units specifically designed for seniors. Under this plan, 91 new units will be constructed for seniors.
- Pursue funding for social housing with the federal government for both new public housing units and to continue existing funding levels under the Social Housing Agreement.
- Maintain existing community housing stock by accelerating the maintenance and renovation schedules.
- Community Projects: The Corporation has begun to joint finance the construction of new seniors and public housing as well as staff units. These ventures assist by advancing capital funding to communities to finance construction of needed units now while creating partnerships with communities to develop new market housing units.
- Energy Conservation Initiatives: The Corporation has aggressively pursued this strategy in order to reduce the amount of funds expended on utilities for public housing units. The Corporation will continue its joint effort with the Department of Public Works and Services on the Energy Utilities Subsidies Task Team to improve education and progress in this area. The Corporation also has a partnership with the Arctic Energy Alliance to find ways of improving energy conservation in the NWT.

Data Source

- NWT Housing Corporation Condition Rating Reports;
- Construction Certificates of Completion; and
- Audited Financial Statements.

2.0 Goal

Improve the system of social housing to become more flexible and responsive to the needs of the people of the NWT.

2.1 Outcome and Measures

- More responsive LHO's, communities and Aboriginal housing organizations.
- Increased ability of LHO's and Aboriginal housing entities to deliver a decentralized delivery model.
- Increased percentage of LHO's/communities satisfied with advice, assistance and support by the Corporation.
- Increased number of new management agreements signed.

Target

Achieve the following targets over a four-year period:

- Increase satisfaction from 53% to 60% across the board for all LHO's, community and Aboriginal housing organizations.
- Signed 80% of all LHO's and Aboriginal groups onto the new management agreements.

Results and Discussion

The Corporation conducted a survey in 1999-2000 and received a 53% approval rating from the LHOs. A follow up survey is currently being planned.

The Corporation has completed the development of its Universal Partnership Agreement and has now entered into the implementation phase. Preliminary discussions with four Local Housing Organizations have been initiated to date with implementation plans for six more over the next fiscal period.

Under the Universal Partnership Agreement, budgets for training and capacity building will be increased to ensure community partners have the tools and skills to meet local housing challenges.

Public Housing/Income Support Harmonization has been deferred until no later than March 31, 2004. A working group of regular Members and Ministers of the 14th Assembly will be established to conduct a comprehensive review of the Harmonization strategy.

Supporting Strategies

- NWT Housing Corporation Community Communications Protocol: This is a grassroots approach to increase the visibility of Corporation staff across the NWT. The protocol includes increased visits to communities by senior staff, more direct public contact between staff and clients, and working cooperatively with communities to improve housing by obtaining more direct community input.
- Universal Partnership Agreement: The agreement has been developed as a standardized comprehensive program delivery management agreement. The agreement will allow communities, Aboriginal housing groups and LHO's to have more flexibility and the ability to directly affect delivery outputs and results by having more control of the decision making process.
- Community Projects: The Corporation assisted the Lutsel K'e band with the completion of two staff houses.

Data Source

- Local Housing Organizations Client Satisfaction Survey – March 1999 (Summary Report), prepared by the Operations Division of the NWT Housing Corporation;
- Universal Partnership Implementation Outline;
- Universal Partnership Agreement, Appendix A & B

3.0 Goal

Increased impact of Housing Industry on NWT employment and business development.

3.1 Outcome and Measures

- Support the Housing Industry;
- Ensure the presence of the Housing Corporation in National and International housing markets;
- Increased dollar value of Housing Corporation marketed products; and
- Increased number of people employed in the housing industry.

Target

- Maintain revenue levels from Business Development Division; and
- Maintain current employment levels of 780 positions that are sustained through Housing Corporation activities.

Results and Discussion

The Corporation has participated in a number of projects designed to foster economic growth and to create employment opportunities including;

- Marketing for sale of 9 units in Barrow, Alaska;
- A negotiated contract with the Fort Smith Metis Council (FSMC) for northern harvested and manufactured lumber products, $102,000;
- Over $6.7 million in loan guarantees were approved in the past 12 months, and a further $6.4 million are awaiting approval;
- Project Management of the construction of the Paulatuk Hamlet office on behalf of the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs;
- The Log House Training Initiative was delivered in Deline and continues to be conducted in Fort McPherson and Tsiigehtchic; and
- Planning completed for the delivery of RCMP units in Fort Resolution, Fort Rae, and Fort Providence.

Supporting Strategies

- Maximizing Northern Employment
- Business Development (Domestic and International Markets): The Corporation has eight complete unassembled housing packages for sale in Barrow, Alaska, and is marketing the units throughout the state. The Corporation is working with housing authorities and residents in Barrow to sell the units.
- Business Development (Supporting NWT Market Development): The Corporation entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to supply contract services for the construction of three units to the Department of Public Works and Government Services Canada. The work comes with a budget of $ 700,000 and includes the construction of new 3-bedroom units in Fort Rae, Fort Resolution and Fort Providence this summer. The Corporation also provided contract services for a new office in Paulatuk.
- Log Housing Training Initiative
- Consolidation of Rent-Supplement Leases

Data Source

- Internal Corporation tracking of dollar value of business development contracts;
- NWT Bureau of Statistics measurement model of impact on housing industry employment numbers.

4.0 Goal

Assist with increasing the supply of private rental housing units across the NWT.

4.1 Outcome and Measures

- Increased numbers of private rental market units;
- Increased investment in the private rental market;
- Ensure that suitable, adequate and affordable units are constructed; and
- Increase the gross number of private rental units available in the NWT rental market in new construction.

Target

- A 10% increase in the total number of rental units available in the NWT; and
- A 10% increase in rental market investment dollars.

Results and Discussion

The Housing Corporation introduced an interim financing loan guarantee program, to support private market developers and assist with the development of additional market rental and homeownership homes. Over $6.7 million in loan guarantees were approved in the past 12 months, and a further $6.4 million are awaiting approval.

Supporting Strategies

- Community Joint Ventures
- Business Development (Supporting NWT Market Development)
- Consolidation of Rent-Supplement Leases

Data Source

- Internal Corporation tracking of dollar value of business development contracts;
- City of Yellowknife – Housing Starts; Building Permits

Education, Culture and Employment

Message from the Minister

I am pleased to present the Department of Education, Culture, and Employment (ECE) 2002-2003 Results Report. This Report is a testament to our mandated responsibility for three vital elements of northern society: education, culture, employment. In fulfilling this responsibility, we are accountable to Northerners for the effective, efficient, and economical delivery of programs and services that respond to the North's unique social, economic, political, and constitutional environment.

Our mission is to support a strong and prosperous northern society. We have many successes to celebrate, and challenges that lie ahead. As you review our 2002-2003 Results Report, you will see that many goals have been met; others present an ongoing commitment.

Some of our successes include completion of the Gwich'in Caribou Clothing Project, career plans for all grade twelve graduates, a growing youth employment rate, and greater numbers of trained apprentices. Those goals that require ongoing commitments include improving high school graduation rates, strengthening early childhood development, and revitalizing the use of Aboriginal languages.

In moving closer and closer to the five core ECE goals, the Results Report helps us to be more accountable to Northerners and improve our services. To this end, ECE will continue to promote culture, heritage, and language, to ensure education for the early years, to build foundations for all schools, to encourage lifelong learning, and to maximize employment for northerners.

Hon. Jake Ootes

Vision

A northern education process that enables us to believe in ourselves, govern our own land, pursue meaningful careers, and ensure ongoing prosperity for our children and grandchildren.

Mission

To invest in and provide for the development of the people of the Northwest Territories, enabling them to reach their full potential, to lead fulfilled lives, and to contribute to a strong and prosperous society.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

Each year, the changing social, political, and economic conditions of the North bring new highlights and challenges for the people of the NWT and its Government.

The NWT has a relatively young population, with nearly thirty four percent under the age of nineteen. We continue our efforts to improve education levels for all Northerners. Improved access to online learning has expanded the range of courses available to students in all NWT communities. Recently, a study of student records for grades ten to twelve was initiated. This study, in consultation with school Superintendents, will look at the factors affecting education achievement and graduation rates and will lend to recommended actions.

The Income Support Programs (ISP) Division introduced a new benefit under the Student Financial Assistance (SFA) Program that encouraged students in fulltime distance learning programs to study at home and receive SFA benefits. This is especially important for students who want to remain in their home communities with friends and family and still receive an education. The ISP Division also raised the level of additional financial support that it provides to students with disabilities under the NWT Study Grant from $5,000 to $8,000 each year. The grant helps students meet disability-related needs for tutors, specialized equipment, and other needs.

Labour market activity and employment participation in the NWT remains almost ten percent above the national average and has typically averaged over seventy percent in 2002-03. Although we are pleased by these statistics, we know that we must continue our efforts to further increase levels of employment and the concentration of Northerners employed. An associated challenge is the retention of qualified employees.

ECE has been challenged to report on our results. The further implementation of the Case Management Administration System (CMAS) and the inputting of data have increased our ability to collect and compile data to enable better decision-making.

In closing, ECE is proud to have launched the Ɂdaà Trail website, which will help promote knowledge of the North and will have benefits for the North beyond our education and culture mandate. We were also privileged to unveil the Gwich'in Traditional Clothing Project at the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre in 2003.

MAJOR STUDIES, REVIEWS, REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

1. Policy Review: The Impact of Extending the Eligibility for the Seniors' Home Heating Subsidy to Seniors who rent
2. Policy Review: Options for the Determination of Prior/Current Year Income for the Seniors' Home Heating Subsidy
3. Policy Review: Options for using prior year income Retroactively in 2002-03 for the Seniors' Home Heating Subsidy
4. Policy Review: Consolidation Issues for "Income-tested" Programs for Senior Citizens
5. Policy Review: Incorporating a Cost of Living Differential into the Student Financial Assistance Program in the NWT
6. Policy Review: Decentralizing the Administration of the SFA Program in the Northwest Territories
7. Program Review: Student Financial Assistance Website Evaluation - Report on Focus Groups
8. Policy Review: Payment Options for the Childcare Subsidy Program
9. Policy Review: Interjurisdictional Review of the Treatment of Income within Income Assistance Programs.
10. Procedural Review: Developing an Income Support Programs Compliance Audit Process
11. Procedural Review: Developing an Income Support Programs Investigation Process
12. Procedural Review: Developing an Income Support Programs Employee Safety Process
13. Policy Review: The Income Support Programs Community Administration Staff Funding Formula
14. Review of Successful Models of Language Nests and Adult Language Acquisition Programs
15. Community-based Aboriginal Language Acquisition Project
16. Draft Report of the Regional Superintendents' Committee on Capacity Building in the North Slave Region
17. Youth in Transition Study (May 2002)
18. The NWT Older Worker Pilot Project - Evaluation Report (August 2002)
19. Review of the Public Service Career Training Program (March 2003)
20. Career Development Certificate Program Report 1997-2002 (March 2003)
21. Training Tomorrow's Workforce - Apprenticeship Forum Summary Report (March 2003)
22. Postsecondary Indicators 2001 (March 2003)
23. College and Career Development 2002-2003 In Review (key highlights of 2002-2003)
24. Towards Excellence Report on K-12 Education
25. Evaluation of the Education Leadership Program
26. Wages and Working Conditions Survey 2002 (Early Childhood Development)

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

A society that reflects the culture, language, and heritage of northern peoples.

1.1 Outcome and Measures

Northern culture, language, and heritage incorporated in Early Childhood training programs.

- Cross-cultural education inclusion in Early Childhood training programs.
- Program plans that incorporate culture as an integral part of learning.

Target

- Cross-cultural awareness training included in the Aurora College Early Childhood Program by 2003.
- Culture, language, and heritage integrated into Early Childhood program plans by 2004.

Result and Discussion

Cross-cultural awareness is not a specific course within the Early Childhood program, although cross-cultural awareness is generally taught throughout the program.

Through the Early Childhood Development Action Plan, fifteen "language nests" are being developed as part of existing licensed Early Childhood NWT programs. Language nests are immersion programs that foster the development of first languages and culture during a child's early years.

Supporting Strategies

- Early Childhood Development (ECD) Action Plan
- Healthy Children Initiative Framework
- People: Our Focus for the Future, ECE, A Strategy to 2010
- Aboriginal Languages Strategy

Data Source

Early Childhood Development Action Plan

1.2 Outcomes and Measures

- Responsibility for revitalizing, enhancing, and promoting languages exercised by Aboriginal Language Communities.
- Number of strategic language plans in place.

Target

- Six Aboriginal language communities implemented strategic plans by 2002.

Result and Discussion

Target met. All six Aboriginal Language Communities are implementing their strategic language plans and have been for two years.

Through this process, Aboriginal Language Communities have undertaken a wide variety of projects aimed at promoting, preserving, and enhancing their languages. Through their experiences, and by sharing their results with others, these communities have developed important insights into both what works and what barriers must be overcome before fully realizing their long-term goals.

Supporting Strategies

- Aboriginal Languages Strategy

Data Source

Aboriginal Language Community Strategic Plans

Activity Reports submitted by Aboriginal Language Communities

Program files

1.3 Outcomes and Measures

Francophone communities with developed plans for enhancing and promoting the use of French language.

- Number of language promotional activities in each Francophone community.

Target

- One language promotional activity in each Francophone community by 2003.

Result and Discussion

Target met. Each Francophone community has implemented enhancement and promotion plans.

Supporting Strategies

- Canada-NWT Cooperation Agreement for French and Aboriginal Languages in the NWT

Data Source

Program files

1.4 Outcomes and Measures

Proficiency standards and testing material in place for interpreter/translator certification.

- Number of Aboriginal languages for which testing materials have been developed.
- Number of Aboriginal languages for which levels of competency have been determined.

Target

- Testing materials developed for six languages by 2004.
- Determine levels of competency for six languages by 2007.

Result and Discussion

A pilot project by the Chipewyan Language Community was funded. Results were due in March 2002. The materials have been developed but some testing materials are still outstanding.

This project will be completed early in the 2003-2004 fiscal year. Materials produced by this project will be shared with other language communities so they can also develop similar materials in support of interpreter/translator certification.

Supporting Strategies

- Aboriginal Languages Strategy

Data Source

Program files

1.5 Outcomes and Measures

Enhanced access to heritage information through the Internet.

- Number of items on the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre (PWNHC) web site.
- Increase in the number of pages downloaded on the PWNHC website.

Target

- 40,000 items in the photo database by March 2005.
- 2,000 audio recordings in the database by March 2005.
- Three modules of "Lessons from the Land" web-based educational programming developed by March 2005.
- Web-based Geographic Information System (GIS), for accessing information on NWT place names, available on the web by March 2005.
- 150,000 pages downloaded annually.

Result and Discussion

30,000 items in photo database. We are on schedule for meeting or exceeding the March 2005 Target.

The March 2005 Target for audio recordings will be met. Planning for adding audio recordings to the database was completed in 2002-03. Implementation will be initiated in 2003-04.

One module of "Lessons from the Land" was completed and put on the web (March 2003). A second will be complete by March 2004 and the third by March 2005.

Currently, the PWNHC has information on approximately 2,000 place names on its web site. The GIS system is to be made available by March 2005 and will provide users with greater capacity for accessing information about those place names.

Target exceeded. Over one million pages were downloaded from the PWNHC website in 2002-03. This total is in part a reflection of the internet's growing popularity for accessing information. The high total can also be attributed to the added PWNHC website content, which included over 10,000 additional archival images and two interactive learning programs on aspects of Aboriginal culture (Ɂdaà Trail and Inuvialuit Place Names).

Supporting Strategies

- Part of the core business of the Department.

Data Source

The PWNHC website

Program files

1.6 Outcomes and Measures

Aboriginal language literacy programs available in all language communities.

- Number of participating language communities.

Target

- Six language communities implementing Aboriginal language literacy programs in 2002-03.

Result and Discussion

Target met. In addition, the Dene Cultural Institute began developing a set of literacy tools designed specifically for Aboriginal languages. Most language communities offered language lessons for adults, on-the-land programs for youth, and developed literacy resource materials such as dictionaries.

Supporting Strategies

- Aboriginal Languages Strategy

Data Source

Program files

Aboriginal Language Community Activity Reports

1.7 Outcomes and Measures

- Artists and arts organizations with opportunities for creative expression.
- Number of regional events and projects promoting visual, literary, new media, and performing arts.

Target

- One event in each region annually.

Result and Discussion

- Festivals and other performing arts events were funded in the following communities: Yellowknife, Inuvik, Fort MacPherson, Fort Smith, Fort Simpson, Aklavik and Hay River.

Supporting Strategies

- Part of the core business of the Department.

Data Source

Program files

1.8 Outcomes and Measures

Effective arrangements to record, preserve, and revitalize culture and collections that are reflective of the NWT.

- Number of collaborative arrangements/projects between PWNHC and communities or cultural organizations.
- Number of artifacts and archival documents acquired, documented, and preserved.

Target

- Collaborative arrangements negotiated each year with communities.
- Collections increased annually.

Result and Discussion

Collaborative arrangements were undertaken with the following:

Dogrib Community Services Board (Ɂdaà Trail online heritage education program);

Inuvialuit Cultural Resource Centre (Journeys of Nuligak online heritage education program, Inuvialuit Place Names virtual exhibit, Inuvialuit Traditional Clothing Project);

Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute (Gwich'in Traditional Clothing Project).

Artifact and archival collections were increased through significant additions to the collections.

Supporting Strategies

- Part of the core business of the Department.

Data Source

Program files

1.9 Outcomes and Measures

More accessibility by the public to exhibits and artifacts.

- Number of new exhibits.
- Number of museum visitors.
- Number of travelling exhibits available.
- Number of digitized objects.

Target

- One new exhibit annually.
- Receive 30,000 visitors annually.
- Minimum of six travelling exhibits available annually.
- Initiate digitization of museum collection by 2003.

Result and Discussion

Target exceeded. Six new exhibits were featured at the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre.

Target exceeded. 44,000 visitors came to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre in 2002-03.

Target exceeded. Eight travelling exhibits were available to NWT communities in 2002-03.

Digitization program to be implemented in 2003-04.

Supporting Strategies

- Part of core business of the Department.

Data Source

Program files

2.0 Goal

A comprehensive Early Childhood system that leads to better beginnings for our children.

2.1 Outcomes and Measures

Parents have opportunities to enhance effective parenting skills.

- Number of communities offering parenting workshops targeted at parents with pre-school children.

Target

- Offer two parenting workshops per community each year.

Result and Discussion

One workshop was offered in thirty-one of thirty-three communities. Two smaller communities were not serviced and two larger centres received two workshops each.

Supporting Strategies

- Early Childhood Development Framework for Action
- Healthy Children Initiative Framework
- *People: Our Focus for the Future,* ECE, A Strategy to 2010

Data Source

NWT Literacy Council Report

ECE Licensed Early Childhood records

H&SS Wellness Report

2.2 Outcomes and Measures

Parents are actively involved in Early Childhood literacy.

- Proportion of parents involved in Early Childhood literacy programs.

Target

- Establish baseline in 2001-2002 programs, and then 10% annual increase in number of parents involved in Early Childhood literacy.

Result and Discussion

Family Literacy Coordinator training began in the spring of 2002. Complete data on the details of programs that may have been offered is not available yet from the community coordinators.

Supporting Strategies

- NWT Literacy Strategy
- Aboriginal Languages Strategy
- Early Childhood Development Framework for Action
- *People: Our Focus for the Future,* ECE, A Strategy to 2010

Data Source

NWT Literacy Council Report – Family Literacy 2002-03

2.3 Outcomes and Measures

Communities have quality licensed Early Childcare program spaces.

- Number of licensed childcare programs with trained staff and staff in process of training.

Target

- Establish baseline in 2001-02, and then 10% annual increase in trained staff across licensed childcare programs.

Result and Discussion

Baseline data was not established until 2002, through the Wages and Working Conditions Survey. The Survey reported the following Early Childhood Educator qualifications:

- six staff with diplomas
- three staff with degrees
- two staff with certificates
- twelve staff with some Early Childhood Educator college courses
- seven staff with degrees related to Early Childhood Education
- eight staff with diplomas related to Early Childhood Education
- ten staff are currently enrolled in Early Childhood Educator courses.

Note: This data does not reflect those providing licensed child-care in a family day home environment (not surveyed).

Supporting Strategies

- Early Childhood Development Framework for Action
- *People: Our Focus for the Future,* ECE, A Strategy to 2010

Data Source

Wages and Working Conditions Survey 2002

2.4 Outcomes and Measures

- Parents have access to childcare supports.
- Number of parents who have access to childcare subsidies while engaged in education, training, and employment.

Target

- Childcare subsidy will be extended to all parents who need support to continue their education, training, and employment, including parents of children under the age of twelve during school breaks, and parents who work non-standard shifts.

Result and Discussion

Target met. In May 2002, ECE extended eligibility of the Day Care User Subsidy to parents working non-standard shifts and to working parents with children under twelve years of age during school breaks. This means that parents requiring childcare during the spring and summer holiday periods can access support so that childcare expenses are not a barrier to employment or education. It also means that parents with children under the age of twelve needing childcare in the evening while they work or go to school can access financial assistance for their childcare expenses.

Supporting Strategies

- Early Childhood Intervention Strategy

Data Source

Day Care User Subsidy Guidelines

2.5 Outcomes and Measures

Community-based Early Childhood programs in place to meet needs.

- Number of Early Childhood programs in place to meet needs of children, parents, and families.

Target

- One program available in each community with a need by 2003.

Result and Discussion

Target met. There are eighty-three licensed Early Childhood programs in twenty-three communities. There are health-related Early Childhood services provided by each health centre in all NWT communities. There are also pre-natal programs in all NWT communities.

Supporting Strategies

- Aboriginal Languages Strategy
- *People: Our Focus for the Future,* ECE, A Strategy to 2010
- Healthy Children Initiative Framework
- NWT Literacy Strategy
- Early Childhood Development Framework for Action

Data Source

Program files

Community Wellness Document (HSS)

3.0 Goal

Healthy schools that foster student development and success.

3.1 Outcome and Measures

Increased levels of literacy among school-aged children and youth.

- Literacy levels of school-aged children and youth.

Target

- Establish baseline data and increase five percent annually.

Result and Discussion

Specific language arts outcomes are being developed to assist teachers assess students' reading levels.

Supporting Strategies

- Inclusive Schooling Directive
- *People: Our Focus for the Future,* ECE, A Strategy to 2010

Data Source

Program files

3.2 Outcome and Measures

Improved success for NWT secondary students.

- Number of students completing Grade Twelve Diploma or Certificate programs.

Target

- Increase high school graduation two percent annually until reaching national average, which is currently seventy-five percent.

Result and Discussion

The overall graduation rate decreased from forty-seven percent in 2000-01 to thirty-six percent in 2001-02 (*see note below).

The decrease in the number of graduates over a four-year period is most significant in Yellowknife (twenty-eight fewer graduates), followed by the three regional centres (seven fewer). In contrast, smaller communities showed an increase (plus 16) in the number of graduates, growing from thirty-six in 1998-99 to fifty-two in 2001-02.

The Department is examining high school participation, attendance, and completion statistics to determine trends versus fluctuations in a small population. Where trends are identified, data will be interpreted in context and appropriate strategies will be implemented as deemed necessary to increase graduation rates.

Supporting Strategies

- Part of core business of the Department.

Data Source

- CMA5: grade twelve student enrolment data (Full Time Equivalent)
- CMA5: number of graduates (note: the actual number is updated from time to time and may result in minor changes to the 2002 graduation rate)
- Population Estimates, Statistics Canada: overall eighteen-year-old population as of 1 July 2002 (provided by GNWT Bureau of Statistics)
- Graduation rate is based on the number of graduates, calculated as a percentage of the overall eighteen-year-old population in the NWT in a given year.

Note: *In *Towards Excellence*, the Department published a graduation rate of 44% in 2001. At the time of publication, population estimates were not available for eighteen-year-olds as at July 1, 2001. The rate was therefore calculated based on 632 eighteen-year-olds in 2000. This rate has been updated to 47%, based on 605 eighteen-year-olds as per 1 July 2001 population estimates.

3.3 Outcome and Measures

Senior secondary students have a career path.

- Number of students who have a career program plan in place.

Target

- One hundred percent of secondary students have career program plans in place by 2003.

Result and Discussion

A career program plan is a graduation requirement and one hundred percent of graduates have a career plan.

Supporting Strategies

- Part of the core business of the Department

Data Source

- Student Record files

3.4 Outcome and Measures

New teachers supported and remaining longer in the teaching profession and in NWT classrooms.

- Proportion of new teachers participating in induction program.
- Retention rate of new teachers.

Target

- Seventy percent of new teachers participate in a formal mentoring program by 2002 (baseline fifty percent in the 2000-01 school year).
- Teacher turnover reduced from fourteen percent (baseline) to twelve percent by 2003.

Result and Discussion

89 of 151 new and beginning teachers participated in the Mentorship Program this school year. That represents a fifty-nine percent participation rate. Problems with a lack of experienced teachers in some small schools have contributed to a lower rate of participation than was targeted.

122 of 709 teachers left their positions at the end of the 2001-02 school year. This included resignations, retirements, and transfers out of the NWT. This represents a turnover rate of seventeen percent. Turnover rates for 2002-2003 will not be available until summer 2003. Turnover rates continue to be more of a problem for the Beaufort-Delta Divisional Education Council.

Supporting Strategies

- Teacher Induction and Mentorship Program
- Strategy for Teacher Education in the NWT

Data Source

- Departmental records
- CMAS
- Peoplesoft

3.5 Outcome and Measures

Certified professionals in education leadership positions.

- Number of principals who have completed the NWT Educational Leadership Program (formerly Principal Certification Program).
- Number of principals retained.

Target

- Increase the number of principals with certification from forty-five percent to sixty-five percent by 2003.
- Increase principal retention rate from sixty-seven percent to seventy-five percent by 2003.

Result and Discussion

For the present school year, thirty of forty-eight principals have completed their certification requirements. This represents 62.5 percent.

Thirty-four of forty-eight principals from the 2001-02 school year returned to positions for the 2002-03 school year. That represents a seventy percent retention rate.

Supporting Strategies

- Educational Leadership Program
- Strategy for Teacher Education in the NWT

Data Source

- CMAS
- Peoplesoft

3.6 Outcome and Measures

Programs meet social, emotional, cultural, linguistic, and learning needs of all students.

- Number of students receiving support compared to those requiring support (Student Support Needs Assessment).
- Number and range of courses offered in senior secondary schools.
- Number of trained support staff available to help students.

Target

- All students who require one or more supports receive the appropriate support(s) by 2004.
- Access to a full range of senior secondary courses through in-class or alternate delivery methods for all schools by 2005.
- Employed education assistants completing at least one Special Education Assistant course by 2002.

Result and Discussion

A larger range of courses is available in larger communities; access to community resources to support trades and Career and Technology Studies courses are limited in smaller communities. Electronic access to academic courses is available in all communities.

The Education Act legislates that student supp services receive fourteen percent funding in 2002-2003 and fifteen percent funding in 2003-2004.

Supporting Strategies

- Inclusive Schooling Directive
- Disability Partnership Action Plan
- Aboriginal Languages Strategy

Data Source

Student records

Program files

3.7 Outcome and Measures

Alternative delivery strategies available for senior secondary courses.

- Number of senior secondary distance education courses successfully completed through online learning.
- Number of trained facilitators for online learning.
- Number of senior secondary courses developed for online learning.

Target

- 300 senior secondary online courses successfully completed by the end of the 2002-03 school year.
- Fifteen facilitators trained annually.
- One new online course available annually.

Result and Discussion

Currently 232 senior secondary online courses have been successfully completed. Another seventy-two courses are in process and may be completed by the end of the school year for a possible total of 304.

Target reached. Twenty-two facilitators have received training this year and another five are currently receiving training that is to be completed by the end of the school year.

Northern Arts 10 is under development this year and has not been completed.

Supporting Strategies

- Online Facilitator Training

Data Source

- Chinook College Online Learning Department
- Program files

3.8 Outcome and Measures

Additional learning pathways available for senior secondary students.

- Availability of various pathways to students.
- Percentage of students who continue to grades eleven and twelve on an alternate pathway.

Target

- All Divisional Education Councils offer all pathways in their jurisdictions by 2004.
- Five percent increase in the number of students continuing through to grade twelve by 2004-05.

Result and Discussion

Alternative pathways are being developed and will be initiated in 2004. Absence of dedicated funding has delayed development.

Supporting Strategies

- *People: Our Focus for the Future,* ECE, A Strategy to 2010

Data Source

- Student records

3.9 Outcome and Measures

Curriculum and resources are developed for various senior secondary pathways.

- Curricula and resources developed.

Target

- Number of applied Science and English curricula and resources that support alternate pathways developed by 2002.

Result and Discussion

The identified timeframe will not be met as resources need to be spread across a number of existing areas.

Supporting Strategies

- ECE Establishment Policy

Data Source

Program files

Financial reports

3.10 Outcome and Measures

Accountability in place for teaching and learning.

- Number of Divisional Education Councils (DECs) that have begun implementing the Assessment Directive by conducting in-service training.
- Number of DEC schools that have fully implemented the Student Assessment Directive.

Target

- DECs conduct in-service training for the Assessment Directive in one hundred percent of schools by the end of 2002-03 school year.
- Eighty percent of DECs have fully implemented the Directive by end of 2003 school year.

Result and Discussion

Seven of eight DECs have conducted in-services with all school principals and a number have involved teachers in the sessions. All have indicated that progressive implementation is a high priority for 2003-04.

Supporting Strategies

- *People: Our Focus for the Future,* ECE, A Strategy to 2010

Data Source

Program files

4.0 Goal

Lifelong learning opportunities available to all community residents.

4.1 Outcome and Measures

An accessible, quality system of Adult Literacy and Basic Education (ALBE) throughout the NWT.

- Implementation of standardized ALBE curriculum in place.

Target

- Standardized curriculum implemented in all nongovernmental organizations and Aurora College ALBE Programs by 2002.
- Standardized exit requirements for ALBE 140 in place by 2002 and for ALBE 150 by 2003.

Result and Discussion

The ALBE curriculum has been developed and distributed to every organization delivering ALBE throughout the NWT. The August 2003 Survey and NWT Literacy Strategy Evaluation will provide results. An ALBE Training Event is scheduled to take place in August 2003 to support instructors using the curriculum.

Target met.

Supporting Strategies

- *People: Our Focus for the Future*, ECE, A Strategy to 2010

Data Source

ALBE interim and final reports

4.2 Outcome and Measures

Improved access to literacy programs for providers and learners.

- Completion rates for literacy programs.
- Number of adults with disabilities who access literacy programs.
- Number of incarcerated adults who access literacy programs.
- Number of seniors who access literacy programs.
- Number of northern workers participating in workplace literacy programs.

Target

- Establish baseline in 2001-2002; increase completion rate for level 120 English and Math by twenty-five percent in 2002-03.
- Twenty adults with disabilities participate in literacy programs in 2002-03.
- Fifty incarcerated adults participate in literacy programs.
- Forty seniors enroll in literacy programs each year.
- 160 northerners participate in twenty programs each year.

Result and Discussion

Results not currently available for 2002-03. The 2001-02 Baseline was eighteen English 120 and twenty-six Math 120.

Target exceeded. Seventeen individuals, and three organizations that served many people, received funding. Sixty-five people participated in a Fetal Alcohol Syndrome training event for educators.

Data for incarcerated adults not available.

Nine programs have been funded.

Target exceeded. 371 participants in fifty-seven programs in 2002-03.

Supporting Strategies

- Early Childhood Action Plan
- *People: Our Focus for the Future*, ECE, A Strategy to 2010
- NWT Literacy Strategy

Data Source

Interim and final program reports

Program files

Postsecondary Indicators Report (2001)

4.3 Outcome and Measures

A responsive and quality system of postsecondary education.

- Key performance indicators employed at the postsecondary, institutional, and college program levels.

Target

- Twelve key performance indicators developed, implemented and tracked by September 2003.

Result and Discussion

Target exceeded. The 2001 Postsecondary Indicators Report tracks forty-eight indicators.

Supporting Strategies

- *People: Our Focus for the Future,* ECE, A Strategy to 2010

Data Source

Postsecondary Indicators Report (2001)

4.4 Outcome and Measures

Northerners improving their education credentials.

- Number of students accessing support for part-time studies through Student Financial Assistance (SFA).
- Number of students completing postsecondary studies.
- Completion rates for Aurora College programs.
- Retention rates for Aurora College students.

Target

- Increase by two percent in 2002-03 over baseline established in 2001-02.
- Increase of two percent annually.
- Maintain sixty-five percent completion rate.
- Increased retention rates (set baseline in 2002).

Result and Discussion

In 2001-2002, there were thirty-four students. To date, there are fourteen students for 2002-2003.

Completion rate target exceeded. For 2000-2001, completion rate is 74%, which includes partnership programs with other Canadian institutions where completion rates are lower because they are distance programs. Data for 2002-2003 not available until late 2003.

Supporting Strategies

- *People: Our Focus for the Future,* ECE, A Strategy to 2010

Data Source

CMAS: Student Financial Assistance

Postsecondary Indicators Report (2001)

4.5 Outcome and Measures

Communities with access to library services and programs.

- Number of communities with access to online library services and programs.

Target

- Thirty-three communities have access to online library services and programs by 2002.

Result and Discussion

In 2002-03, we established twenty-six public virtual library sites. These included purchased hardware and software, configuration, installation, and community training. All communities currently not served by a public library are slated to have a public virtual library by 2004. The target was not met due to staff turnover at the community level and travel restraints that delayed two scheduled community visits.

Supporting Strategies

- NWT Public Library Ordinance

Data Source

Program files

5.0 Goal

Northerners are full participants in the northern economy.

5.1 Outcome and Measures

Employment of northern graduates.

- Postsecondary student employment rates.
- Proportion of northern graduates from teacher training/education programs offered employment.
- Number of northern graduates hired by non-government employers through the Graduate Transition Program.

Target

- Ninety percent of recent graduates from Aurora College, trade, certification and diploma programs find employment each year.
- 100% of northern graduates from teacher training/education programs offered employment in the NWT.
- Thirty graduates in 2002 and sixty graduates in 2003.

Result and Discussion

The numbers available include those graduates who are registered with the government or who are receiving some form of Student Financial Assistance. There were eighty-one known graduates hired in the current 2002-2003 period.

The target "100% of northern graduates from teacher training/education programs offered employment in the NWT" is not currently measurable.

Fourteen graduates were hired in 2001-2002. Results for 2002-2003 not yet available.

Supporting Strategies

- Strategy for Teacher Education in the NWT

Data Source

Program files

Teacher Education Program Graduate Database

5.2 Outcome and Measures

Northern youth with employment skills.

- Youth employment rates.

Target

- Increase youth employment rate from 44.6% (1999) to national rate (50.1% in 1999) by 2003.

Result and Discussion

Target exceeded. Current monthly labour force statistics indicate a youth employment rate of 50.8%. Youth is defined as 15-29 year olds.

Supporting Strategies

- Labour Force Development Plan 2002-07

Data Source

Bureau of Statistics publication, April 2003

Labour Market Trends (2001), NWT Bureau of Statistics

5.3 Outcome and Measures

- Increased self-reliance for northerners.
- Average monthly income assistance expenditures.
- Number of people making successful transition to education, training or employment.

Target

- Corresponding decrease in Income Support expenditures with rate of employment increases.
- Increasing linkages to career and academic supports.

Result and Discussion

Average monthly income assistance expenditures declined by $23,000 on average between calendar years 2002 and 2001, and $66,000 between 2001 and 2000. This decline occurred in spite of increases in the Income Assistance benefits for food, clothing, the disabled allowance, the income exemption in September 2001, and a second increase in the disabled allowance in May 2002. These increased benefits have the effect of not only increasing the amount of benefit for each eligible client, but the higher benefit also enables more clients to be eligible for income assistance. It is clear that the increase in employment opportunities more than made up for the increase in benefits, resulting in a net decrease in monthly payments.

Payments decreased in 2002 over 2001 by 1.8% and decreased in 2001 over 2000 by 17.2%. Caseloads have decreased by 7% and 20%, respectively. Caseloads decreased relatively more than payments – if benefits had not increased it would be expected that payments decreases would have been similar to that of caseloads.

There is an increase in employment and education, thus the reduction in income assistance monthly payments. We do not have the data at the moment to confirm if more people are employed while accessing income assistance.

Supporting Strategies

- The administration of Income Assistance support is a part of the core business of the Department.

Data Source

CMAS

Statistics Quarterly, Volume 24 No. 4, December 2002

5.4 Outcome and Measures

- A trained northern teaching force representative of the NWT population.
- Number of northerners in teacher education/training programs.

Target

- Ninety northerners enrolled in teacher education programs by 2002.
- Ten northern teachers completing degrees each year through full-time studies.
- Fifteen northerners completing degrees through part-time study.

Result and Discussion

Seventy-seven were enrolled for 2002-03.

Five completed degrees in 2001-02; figures for 2002-03 not yet available.

Over the last four years, many options for part-time studies have been made available. However, due to lack of qualified substitute teachers available in communities and because of the disruptions to school programs that result from a teacher's absence, teachers cannot take time away from their regular duties.

Supporting Strategies

- Strategy for Teacher Education in the NWT
- MNE Expanded Teacher Education Program

Data Source

TEP Graduate Database

5.5 Outcome and Measures

Income Assistance Food Scale Rates based on community rates.

- Completion of food survey.

Target

- Establish community specific rates in 2001 and review food rates in 2003.

Result and Discussion

Target achieved. In September 2001, ECE introduced a food scale that provides benefits by community, rather than by region.

Supporting Strategies

- The administration of Income Assistance support is a part of the core business of the Department.

Data Source

NWT Bureau of Statistics

5.6 Outcome and Measures

- Harmonization of Public Housing and Income Assistance program policies.
- The extent to which eligibility for benefits based on type of income is the same for the Public Housing and Income Assistance programs.

Target

- Full harmonization between programs.

Result and Discussion

In the Sixth Session of the 14th Legislative Assembly a motion [8-14(16)] was made and carried to defer the implementation of the harmonization initiative.

Supporting Strategies

- Harmonization of Public Housing and Income Support

Data Source

GNWT Hansard

5.7 Outcome and Measures

Northerners trained to industry standards.

- Opportunities available for northerners in nonapprenticeship occupations.
- Opportunities available in apprenticeship programs.
- Number of students in secondary schools receiving credentials towards apprenticeship and certified occupations.

Target

- Fifty trainees certified in nonapprenticeship occupations by 2002.
- 280 apprentices receiving training by 2002.
- Ten students enrolled in Schools North Apprenticeship Program.
- Thirty-six students enrolled in Training and Occupation Certification graduate in 2002.

Result and Discussion

In 2002-03, twenty-five interns were certified: six Diamond Polishers, eleven Security Officers, and eight Hunting and Fishing Guides. There was extensive employee turnover in the Diamond Polisher occupation; one factory ceased operations in 2002.

Target Exceeded. The current number of registered apprentices is 320. Increases are most notable in the trades of Electrician and Carpenter. Welder, Millwright, and Heavy Duty Equipment Technician trades will increase due to mining activity.

In 2001-02, eight students earned apprenticeship credits. The 2002-03 numbers will not be available until after the end of the school year in June.

Occupational certification credits are not yet available to students, since alternative pathways have not yet been implemented in secondary schools.

Supporting Strategies:

- Human Resource Development Proposal Related to Non-Renewable Resources
- Non-Renewable Resource Strategy for the NWT

Data Source

Program files

CMAS

5.8 Outcome and Measures

An effective and efficient delivery system of employment support programs and services available to northerners.

- Number of Employment Insurance (EI) clients returning to work following program intervention.
- Number of northerners participating in workplace training programs offered through Career Centres.

Target

- 300 active Employment Insurance (EI) clients return to work after program intervention in 2001-02.
- 500 northerners in training positions each year, by 2002.

Results and Discussion

It is estimated that seventy to eighty percent of EI clients returned to work following program intervention.

Target exceeded. The number of northerners participating in workplace training in the NWT:

- Training on the Job – 96 persons
- Youth Employment – 478 persons
- Occupational Training on the Job – 16 persons
- Apprenticeship Training on the Job – 91 persons
- Vote Four programs – 222 persons
- Graduate Transition Program – 9 persons
- Public Service Career Training Program – 4 persons

Supporting Strategies

- Part of the core business of the department.

Data Source

Quarterly statistics from each ECE region

CMAS

5.9 Outcome and Measures

Summer student employees acquire career development and employment skills.

- Proportion of GNWT summer student employees participating in workshops.

Target

- One hundred percent of summer student employees participate in career planning workshops.

Results and Discussion

All students employed (300+) were given the opportunity to take these courses. Forty students participated.

Supporting Strategies

- Part of core management function.

Data Source

Program files

Transportation

Message from the Minister

Looking back over the results of the 2002-2003 fiscal year, it is clear that the Department of Transportation was successful in completing another year of solid accomplishments in keeping the territorial system of public transportation infrastructure in good and safe working order for the public, and in improving the system to meet the requirements of an expanding, resource based economy.

The Department works simultaneously on two time horizons by both keeping things moving today and planning ahead for tomorrow. In the short term it works to keep the existing transportation system of airports, highways and ferries operating safely and efficiently, adjusting constantly to daily and seasonal changes in weather conditions and traffic demands. For the long term, the Department must plan the orderly development of the transportation system to accommodate the social and economic demands of the territory in the future.

In 2002-2003, the people of the Northwest Territories could count on their transportation system to get them where they wanted to go. At the same time, the Department was forming strong relationships with the federal government, aboriginal governments, municipal governments and private industry as contributors and partners in building a new and better transportation infrastructure for the future.

The Results Report for 2002-2003 details the partnership agreements, airport improvements, highway reconstruction, business opportunities, training initiatives and organizational changes that made 2002-2003 a year of important achievements.

Hon. Joseph L. Handley

Mission and Goals

Our Mission is to provide for the safe, accessible and reliable movement of people and goods to serve the social and economic needs and aspirations of the people of the Northwest Territories.

The Government of the Northwest Territories recognizes the need for a well developed and effective transportation system to make progress toward the government's vision goals. To support the GNWT priorities, the Department has complementary goals. The Department's goals are:

- Improved territorial transportation system;
- Increased Northern business and employment opportunities in the public and private transportation sectors;
- Safer territorial transportation system in all modes; and
- Improved organizational effectiveness.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

Probably the most exciting and imaginative development for the Department of Transportation in 2002-2003 was the proposal it received from the Fort Providence Combined Council Alliance for a Public-Private Partnership that would lead to the construction of a permanent highway bridge across the Mackenzie River at Fort Providence. The Department found the Alliance's proposal was viable and practical. On November 15, 2002, the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Alliance completed a Memorandum of Intent that formalized the original proposal and set out the financial, legal, technical and regulatory steps necessary to establish a working public-private partnership arrangement.

The Government of the Northwest Territories has never entered into this type of public-private partnership before now, and had no enabling legislation authorizing the Minister of Transportation to commit the government to such an arrangement. On March 7, 2003 the Minister of Transportation introduced the *Deh Cho Bridge Act* in the Legislative Assembly that, with the Assembly's approval, would give the Minister the authorities necessary to commit to the Deh Cho Bridge public-private partnership.

A major achievement for the Department in 2002-2003 was an extensive $15 million program to apply an asphaltic chip seal surface on several sections of the primary highway system and to improve the local access roads linking communities to the public highway system. The chip sealing on the public highway system included 40 km on Highway #1 south of the Liard River, 20 km of Highway #4, 23 km on Highway #5, 19 km on Highway #6 and 36 km of Highway #7 north of the British Columbia border. The local access roads to the primary highways were improved at Dettah, Hay River Reserve, Fort Liard, Jean Marie River and Nahanni Butte.

The Department's highway reconstruction program rebuilt and widened 10 km of Highway #8 near Frog Creek and completed 24 km of reconstruction on Highway #3 between Fort Rae and Yellowknife. A $2.25 million contribution from the federal Strategic Highways Infrastructure Program (SHIP) enabled reconstruction to proceed on another 20 km of Highway #3.

The Department of Transportation was successful in securing $2 million from Transport Canada's Airport Capital Assistance Program (ACAP) that installed a new airfield lighting system at Aklavik and did the preparatory work for runway resurfacing at the Inuvik Airport.

Drinking and driving remains a tragic and wholly unnecessary cause of highway traffic accidents, deaths and injuries. On February 17, 2003, the Minister of Transportation introduced a bill in the Legislative Assembly to amend the *Motor Vehicles Act* that would bring in strict new measures to deter impaired driving. Among the new measures are administrative suspensions that enable officers to suspend the driver's license of a person who drives with a Blood Alcohol Content of 0.05% or more. The legislation is expected to reduce the incidence of impaired driving in the Northwest Territories.

The Department's most serious challenge continues to be meeting the demands that the resource industries place on the territorial transportation system with no compensating increase in funding to the Department to offset the increased costs. The boom in proving the oil and gas reserves in the Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort region continued unabated in 2002-2003. Similarly, the diamond industry in the Slave Geologic Province continued to generate heavy industrial traffic along the Highway #1, #3 and #4 corridor.

The territorial transportation system represents a long-term public investment of over a billion dollars in transportation infrastructure. As the discrepancy between the traffic demands on the system and the Department's ability to address them continues and even grows, the serviceable condition of the infrastructure steadily declines and deteriorates. The Department was successful in 2002-2003 in securing federal contributions towards airport and highway capital projects and it continues to search every possible source of funding that can help to protect and preserve the public investment in transportation.

MAJOR STUDIES, REVIEWS, REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

An essential part of achieving the Department of Transportation's goal of winning renewed commitment from the federal government for investing in highway infrastructure is presenting the compelling facts. In May 2003 the Department published *Corridors for Canada;* a proposal for Canada to invest $200 million in developing the highway transportation corridors into the resource rich Mackenzie Valley and Slave Geologic province. *Corridors for Canada* demonstrated the positive effect that the development of resource highways in the Northwest Territories would have for the national Canadian economy as a whole. It showed the financial benefits that accrued to Canada from better road transportation that encouraged growth in the resource sector of the territorial economy. *Corridors for Canada* made a strong case that investing in northern road infrastructure was in the national interest.

With *Corridors for Canada* and the help of the NWT Business Coalition, the Department was able to gain the federal government's commitment to a contribution from the Canadian Strategic Infrastructure Fund (CSIF) of $20 million over a 4 year term.

At an Airport Alternative Governance Workshop convened by the Department on January 21, 2003, the Minister of Transportation announced that he had struck a Stakeholder's Panel that would investigate various options for managing and developing the Yellowknife Airport. The Panel represented the airline companies operating from the Yellowknife Airport, the City of Yellowknife, the Northern Air Transport Association, the NWT Tourism Association and the territorial and municipal Chambers of Commerce. The Minister asked the Panel to return to him with its recommendations on the future governance of the Yellowknife Airport by May 31, 2003.

Every year the Department releases two publications of highway traffic statistics based on data compiled from the previous calendar year. The first is the *NWT Highway Traffic* which records traffic counts, volumes and vehicle classifications at selected points across the territorial highway system. The second is the *NWT Traffic Accident Facts* that details the statistical characteristics of the reported highway accidents that occur every year in the NWT.

The *NWT Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act* requires the Minister of Transportation to table a report in the Legislative Assembly every year on its activities related to the movement of dangerous goods on the highway system. The Minister of Transportation tabled the *Report on the NWT Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act for 2002* in the Legislative Assembly on March 6, 2003.

Again in 2002-2003, the Department analyzed four more of its internal administrative processes to identify potential simplifications, efficiencies and economies in the way these processes operate. The Department examined its procedures for producing the annual Business Plan and Main Estimates documents, tracking and recording changes in the Department's organizational structure, hiring and orientation of new employees and

employee termination and exit Interview. Duplication of effort, gaps in service and redundant activities were identified, and recommendations developed to streamline these administrative functions. The recommendations have been accepted and implemented.

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

Improved territorial transportation system.

1.1 Outcome and Measures

Availability of resources from third parties.

- Number of projects with third party financing of infrastructure.
- The availability of third party resources for investment in the existing NWT highway system and airport infrastructures.

Targets

- Increase in financial plans that include third party funding for new infrastructure.
- The Federal Government approves at least one project per year for financial assistance under its Airport Capital Assistance Policy (ACAP).
- The Federal Government funding is received for improvement to the NWT portion of the National Highway System beginning in 2002.

Results and Discussion

In 2002/03 the Department of Transportation obtained funding for the following projects and programs:

- $2.25 million from Transport Canada under the Strategic Highway Improvement Program (SHIP) for ongoing reconstruction of Highway 3 between Rae and Yellowknife, part of the National Highway System.
- $419,000 from the Canadian Air Transport Security Agency (CATSA) for security improvements to the Yellowknife Air Terminal building.
- $79,000 from Nav Canada for improvements to the Tulita Air Terminal building.
- Under the Airports Capital Assistance Program (ACAP):
  - $718,000 for improvements to the Tulita airport.
  - $475,000 for the Sach's Harbour airport.
  - $420,000 for Aklavik Airfield lighting.
  - $1,572,000 for Inuvik airport.

In addition, in 2002/03 the Department of Transportation prepared the GNWT proposal *Corridors for Canada*, a submission to the Canada Strategic Infrastructure Fund. The GNWT will be receiving $20 million over the four fiscal years (2003/04 to 2006/07) for upgrading highways, subject to finalizing the agreement.

The Department submitted one additional project to ACAP for funding for the Yellowknife Airport to relocate Runway 15-33 ditches, and is waiting to hear about funding decisions.

The Department continued to implement an MOU signed with the Canadian Coast Guard that provides funding of $0.5 million annually for marine infrastructure in the Northwest Territories.

In addition, Devon Canada contributed $867K to the enhancement of the Mackenzie Delta ice roads in partnership with the Inuvik region.

Supporting Strategies

- Pursue partnership arrangements for investment in transportation infrastructure and services
- Mackenzie Valley winter roads
- Work with partners to develop a business case to pursue international markets and improve the levels of services and infrastructure of NWT airports on a cost justified basis.
- Pursue partnership arrangements for investment in transportation infrastructure; NWT Highway Strategy

Data Source

Department Planning and Financial Records.

1.2 Outcome and Measures

Improvements to the transportation infrastructure and services.

- Completeness of plans for all preliminary planning for design and construction of new highways in the Mackenzie Valley from Wrigley to the Arctic Ocean and the Slave Geologic Province to the NWT/Nunavut border.
- Amount of time the winter roads are operational.
- Aircraft manufacturers, air carriers and airport regulators approve a product and techniques to improve runway systems.

Targets

- Plans for new highway transportation corridors are in place.
- The Mackenzie Valley Winter Road north of Wrigley will operate, on average, for an extra 3 weeks over the 1999/2000 season (based on warmer weather patterns)
- Identified approved product is applied and tested on three runway systems over the next three years.

Results and Discussion

The Department of Transportation continues to follow the plan of action outlined in the Northwest Territories Highway Strategy: *Investing in Roads for People and the Economy*. In 2002/03 the specific initiatives that were pursued included funding for construction of the Mackenzie Valley Winter Road Bridges and funding for a resource access road from Tuktoyaktuk.

Compared to the 1999/2000 season, the Mackenzie Valley Winter Road was open 17 days longer in 2000/01 and 56 days longer in 2001/02. In 2002-2003, the road was open for 13 days longer, with the road construction being delayed until January 19th due to lack of snow and unseasonably warm temperatures until the beginning of January. The 3-year average for additional operation is 28.7 days.

An approved product (i.e. EK-35) was applied on the Ft. Liard runway, taxiway and apron in 2002-03 and will be applied on the Aklavik airfield surfaces in 2003-04.

Supporting Strategies

- The *NWT Highway Strategy*
- Mackenzie Valley winter road
- Research and test products to improve the life cycle and stability of gravel runways, taxiways and aprons and concurrently reduce maintenance costs.

Data Source

Departmental operating records

2.0 Goal

Increased northern business and employment opportunities in the public and private transportation sectors.

2.1 Outcome and Measures

High level of participation by northern businesses occurring in the transportation sector.

- The percentage of contracts and value of contracts awarded to Northern firms.

Target

- Northern content levels will be maintained at a level greater than 90%.

Results and Discussion

The status of Northern businesses doing work for the Department was reviewed for 299 contracts worth $57.5 million that were initiated in 2002-2003. By value, 99% of Departmental contractual expenditures went to Northern firms and of these 37% were local contractors.

Supporting Strategies

- Promote sustained participation by Northern interests in contracting opportunities for transportation programs and services.

Data Source

Department contracts and financial records

2.2 Outcome and Measures

High level of northerners employed in the transportation sector.

- The inclusion of employment training programs in every major transportation infrastructure construction project.
- The number of long-term, full time seasonal jobs for Northerners.
- The number of Northerners attending post-secondary training in aviation related studies with the support of a bursary.
- The number of people completing apprenticeship programs.

Targets

- Ten or more northern residents benefit from certification in at least one employment activity associated with each Department of Transportation construction contract worth $2 million or more.
- Northern employment in major highways contracts at 90% or greater and in major airports contracts at 100% is maintained.
- Eight (8) people per year in post-secondary training in aviation related studies.
- Three people successfully progressing through apprenticeship program.

Results and Discussion

The certification program was reassessed during the 2002-2003 year. The objective was to review the program with Aurora College to ensure workers had the appropriate training required to be issued a certificate by the College. The program will be re-instituted in 2003-3004 for the Highway #3 Project to include training opportunities in areas such a surveying and mechanics, in addition to heavy equipment operation.

Workers continue to have the opportunity to train in workplace health and safety programs and hazardous waste management.

Work proceeded in 2002-2003 on 32 construction projects through "major works" contracts worth $100K or more. Twenty-six were highway related and recorded a northern employment rate of 81%. The remaining six contracts were for airport related construction and recorded a northern employment rate of 83.5%.

Nine (9) people were provided with bursaries to attend post-secondary training in aviation related studies in 2002-03.

In addition to the Career Development Program, the Department established 2 other important training programs. Three apprenticeship positions, one in each of the South Slave, Inuvik and North Slave regions, are currently staffed with apprentices in first year. Two "in-training" positions (civil engineer and buildings & planning officer) are also in place to assist new graduates in making the transition from school to the workplace.

Supporting Strategies

- Promote sustained Northern employment on highway and airport operations and maintenance contracts.

Data Source

Department Construction Project records

Department operations records

Department Human Resource records

3.0 Goal

A safer territorial transportation system in all modes.

3.1 Outcome and Measures

Safe movement of people and goods on the highway system.

- The injury and fatality rates in NWT highway traffic collisions.
- The number of alcohol related driving convictions, vehicle collisions, injuries and fatalities.
- The usage of seat belt and child restraint devices in the NWT.
- The number of collisions occurring in construction zones.

Targets

- A continuing decrease in fatalities and injuries in motor vehicle accidents.
- Number of impaired driving convictions will decrease.
- Number of alcohol related vehicle accidents, injuries and fatalities are reduced by 5%.
- A continuing increase in the use of seatbelt and child restraint devices.
- No increase in numbers over the 1999/2000 season level.

Results and Discussion

In 2002/2003, fatalities as a result of motor vehicle accidents remained constant compared to 2001/2002 while the number of injuries from motor vehicle accidents was up by 6.8%.

The number of impaired driving convictions fluctuates between years in part as a result of variations in enforcement activity.

The number of alcohol related motor vehicle collisions increased by 17 from 48 in 2001 to 65 in 2002. Although there were no deaths, injuries also increased by 22 from 36 in 2001 to 58 in 2002.

The percentage of people using seat belts in the Northwest Territories has increased to 62.7%; an improvement of 2% over previous years.

There were 14 motor vehicle collisions reported in construction zones in 2002 which maintained the average from the preceding years.

Supporting Strategies

- Introduce new measures, including legislation, to combat drinking and driving in NWT.
- Introduce new measures to increase use of motor vehicle occupant restraints.

Data Source

Traffic Accident Data

Traffic Accident Records

RCMP/Municipal Bylaw Data

4.0 Goal

Improved organizational effectiveness.

4.1 Outcome and Measures

Clients have easy access to the people, programs and services of the Department.

- Proximity and timeliness of services and DOT staff resources for all clients.

Target

- An increase of authority over the delivery of all DOT Core Business Programs within their respective areas by Regional Superintendents.

Results and Discussion

The Road Licensing and Safety community based vehicle registration and licensing program was devolved from Headquarters to the South Slave Region.

A Project Officer position was created in both the North Slave and South Slave Regions, bringing highway infrastructure project delivery closer to the people in the respective regions.

The Inuvik Region delivered the dock work project in Aklavik for approximately $300K. This type of project would previously have been managed from Headquarters.

The position of Highway Maintenance supervisor in the North Slave Region was re-established in 2002-2003 bringing more effective communication into the day-to-day operations to repair and maintenance of highway surfaces.

Supporting Strategies

This goal has become a part core business of the Department in order to support the Legislative Assembly's strategy of "Ensuring that there is an effective, efficient system of government that is accountable to the people it serves".

Data Source

Department operational records

4.2 Outcome and Measures

Clients express satisfaction with programs and services.

- The number of staff from within the organization who are better prepared for promotional opportunities through access to a Career Development Program.
- Level of client satisfaction with selected Transportation Programs and Services.
- Level of awareness by external and internal clients and staff of transportation information.
- Level of performance of the MVIS.
- The level of client satisfaction with Corporate Services.
- The allocation of budget to Corporate Services.

Targets

- Twenty-five (25) employees who have successfully completed their Career Development Programs and are prepared to compete for promotional opportunities in their chosen career paths.
- A baseline for satisfaction established through client service surveys completed in all selected areas of Highways, Airports and Road Licensing and Safety.
- Members of the public were regularly invited through newspaper ads to provide feedback and comments on any subject related to transportation in the Northwest Territories.
- Expanded Departmental presence on the Internet through the GNWT Home Page.
- Expanded access to highway and ferry status reports through increased information services.
- Improved accuracy, availability and timeliness of MVIS data as identified by MVIS users.
- A baseline of satisfaction established through client surveys.
- No increase in proportion of budget allocation to Corporate Services using 2000/01 as a baseline.

Results and Discussion

The Career Development Program (CDP) was established in 1999-2000 to provide focus for those employees wanting to advance in their careers. The initial enrollment was sixteen. Of the original participants, five left the Department, including 3 to career promotions. Of the remaining eleven, four have been promoted within the Department, four have had the opportunity to act in more senior positions and two have had transfer assignments.

In 2002-2003, an additional ten people enrolled, and joined two people continuing in the CDP.

The Department expanded its localized, toll-free highway feedback line into a channel for receiving public comments on any subject related to transportation in the territory.

The Department promoted access to its toll-free Highway and Ferry Information number and its website by using both promotional material and paid and unpaid media.

During 2002-2003, the Department expanded and enhanced its presence on the Internet by adding new categories of information and increasing content in existing areas. The Department also introduced a regionalized system for providing more timely and more detailed highway and ferry information.

Various enhancements to the Motor Vehicle Information System were identified. The Department undertook the development of operational procedures to provide guidance to regional issuing staff and contracting agencies. During the past year, after requests for private contractors to continue to issue licences were unsuccessful, two regional issuing programs returned to government administration.

The Headquarter's Corporate Services staff interviewed members of the Transportation Senior Management Committee who are the main clients of corporate service programs and activities. As a result of the feedback, regular department-wide corporate service meetings are held to facilitate information sharing, new processes and problem solving.

An employee training survey was conducted in 2001 to assess employee training needs. As a result, a training strategy for the Department was established and delivery of the action plan began in 2002-2003.

The budget allocated to corporate services across the Department, including those at the regional level, has remained steady at 15% over the past three years.

Supporting Strategies

- Implement staff development and retention initiatives.
- Re-focus core business delivery from program based to client based; strengthen communication with clients and staff.
- Strengthen communications with clients and staff.
- Implement technological solutions to improve and realize economy in service delivery.
- Strengthen communications with clients and staff.
- Re-focus core business delivery from program based to client based.

Data Source

Department operations records

Department financial records

Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development

Message from the Minister

This past year has been one of dramatic change and rapid economic growth in the Northwest Territories, particularly in the natural resource sector.

In February 2003, the Diavik Diamond mine at Lac De Gras opened to become the second operational diamond mine in the Northwest Territories, creating hundreds of new jobs and economic opportunities for Northerners. In the oil and gas industry, remarkable progress has been made toward the construction of the proposed natural gas pipeline along the Mackenzie Valley. The question is no longer whether the pipeline will be built, but when. Throughout the Northwest Territories, other resource-based and secondary industries have prospered and grown, creating new opportunities in those sectors.

Our ministry applauds this economic development, and we have played an active role in encouraging it. At the same time, we have worked hard to ensure that our children will inherit a secure future that provides a healthy environment, that balances traditional lifestyles with a modern economy. We are committed to the creation of a prosperous and diverse economy built on the strengths of our people and the wise use of our natural resources.

In addition, we are committed to ensuring that the new prosperity and economic opportunities being created will be shared by all the residents and communities of the NWT. Our future has never been brighter, and we are dedicated to making its promise a reality for every one of us.

Hon. Jim Antoine

Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development

Vision and Mission

Our children will inherit a secure future which provides a healthy environment and which balances traditional lifestyles with a modern economy: a prosperous and diverse economy built on the strengths of our people and the wise use and conscientious protection of our natural resources, one which attracts investment and provides communities and individuals with opportunities to be productive and self-reliant.

The Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development (RWED), together with Aboriginal governments, the private sector and communities, is responsible for achieving acceptable results in the following areas:

- The economy of the Northwest Territories (NWT), employment and incomes;
- The condition and quality of the environment and the sustainability of natural resources;
- Investment, capital formation, exports, import substitution and confidence in the investment climate; and
- Community acceptance of responsibility for the condition of the economy and environment.

In its pursuit of this mission RWED is solely responsible for achieving acceptable results in the following areas:

- Quality of advice, assistance and information to the Minister (legislation, regulations, enforcement, etc.);
- Quality of advice, assistance and information to clients in resource management, economic development, resource inventories and the environment;
- Fairness of disbursement of grants, contributions and loans;
- Client satisfaction with RWED and its services;
- Aboriginal satisfaction that traditional knowledge and values are respected in Departmental decisions;
- Influence on decisions of governments, departments and agencies in areas affecting the economy and the environment;
- Revenue from resources and economic development;
- Costs and cost effectiveness;
- Condition of departmental finances and assets; and
- Compliance with laws and legal agreements.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

The 2002 – 2003 fiscal year presented many highlights and challenges for RWED. With increasing economic development opportunities across the NWT, governments, businesses, organizations, industry and residents alike worked in cooperation to maximize the benefits of development without compromising our environmental well being. The very pace of development itself was both a major highlight as well as a major challenge.

Investment and Economic Analysis:

Received approval to develop a GNWT-wide Contract Registry and Reporting System and Website from which information on all competitive and non-competitive contracts valued over $5,000 can be drawn. The purpose is to enhance accountability and transparency in government contracting and to inform all staff and businesses about government contracting.

- Concluded a comprehensive three year review on the GNWT Business Incentive Policy.
- Contracted the NWT Bureau of Statistics to complete a household survey of harvesting and employment.
- Survey of Non-Resident hunters to the NWT.
- Developed an MOU with the Gwich'in regarding GNWT contracting.

- Issued a Bankers Report which reviewed issues and made recommendations regarding access to capital for NWT businesses.
- Supported, and participated in, the development of an NWT Arts Strategy.
- Updated Film industry handbook and NWT Film Commission website.
- Provided organizational and funding support to National and Western Aboriginal Business Summits, in cooperation with the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.
- Worked with Arctic Cooperative Limited to complete a review of Cooperatives in the NWT – "NWT Cooperative Movement – the Next Generation"

Environmental Protection:

- Minister Antoine and Premier Kakfwi consistently lead the discussions at meetings of Premiers and Energy and Environment Ministers in support of the Kyoto Protocol and a comprehensive approach to controlling greenhouse gas emissions in Canada.
- Conducted eleven regional meetings and workshops on climate change with Aboriginal youth, elders and leaders
- Demonstrated the cost effectiveness and viability of small and medium-scale renewable energy systems (solar, wind) for off-grid consumers of electricity (co-funded 42 projects in 2001 and 2002) .
- Consultations on a territorial waste reduction and recovery initiative were completed and RWED intends to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Assembly in 2003 that will create the legislative framework for a beverage container recovery program.
- Existing air quality monitoring stations in Yellowknife and Fort Liard were upgraded and new state-of-the-art stations were installed in Norman Wells and Inuvik.
- Formal agreements were entered into with GNWT Public Works and Services and the NWT Power Corporation ensuring a coordinated approach to the environmental site assessment and remediation of their bulk fuel storage facilities.

Parks and Tourism:

- Completed the 2001 Tourism Exit survey – this was a major survey involving 3500 leisure and business travellers to the NWT.
- Survey of Japanese visitors – report available.
- Tourism has rebounded after losses attributed to September 11. Highway traffic has increased visitation to our parks by about 28 per cent, and Japanese visitation has returned to pre September 11 levels.
- NWT Arctic Tourism has presented its tourism strategy *"NWT Tourism Strategy 2003"*.
- A great deal of work and consultation has been completed in the work to have the Mackenzie River nominated as a Canadian Heritage River.
- While tourism has rebounded, world events such as the Iraq War and world health threats (SARS) will put new challenges on the NWT tourism industry over the next year.

Wildlife and Fisheries:

- Completed a tourism market survey of non-resident hunters to the NWT.
- Traditional industries are highlighted by the renewed interest and growth in the demand for fur across Europe. Fish sales have witnessed a 47 per cent increase over the past two seasons to stem the decline of participants in the fur industry due to opportunities in the wage economy.

MAJOR STUDIES, REVIEWS, REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

Investment and Economic Analysis:

- Conference Board of Canada report on the NWT economy.
- Alberta/GNWT jointly funded a study on the *Economic Impacts of Resource Development in the NWT.*
- *Banker's Commission Report.*
- *Investment and Economic Analysis Annual Report.*
- *State of Co-operatives in the NWT Report.*

Minerals, Oil and Gas:

- *Non-Renewable Resource Assessment for the Deh Cho.*
- Core Sample Database of drill core residing in the NWT.
- Aeromagnetic Total Field, 106 K/SE-SW, Northwest Territories.
- Magnetic First Vertical Derivative, 106K/SE-SW, Northwest Territories.
- Subsurface Analyses: Janicki has responded to reviewers' comments on his *'Basal Clastic deposits of the Great Slave'* and *'Pool Studies of Great Slave Plain'* papers.
- *Minerals and Bedrock Mapping - Snare River: The preliminary Snare River geology* 1:100 000 compilation for paper release is currently undergoing editing.
- MVT Study: Completed fluid inclusion studies of dolomite ± sphalerite ± calcite on 26 core samples from the area between Ft. Providence and Ft. Resolution, and collaborated on a halogen chemistry study with University of Alberta.
- Sahyoue – Edacho: A Phase II interim report on field work carried out in the Sahyoue area.
- *Ramparts River and Wetlands:* Completed a brief report for the community of Fort Good Hope on the economic / petroleum potential of a candidate area under the Protected Areas Strategy initiative.

Environmental Protection:

- *Air Quality Code of Practice for the Upstream Oil and Gas industry* (consultation in progress)
- Territory-wide Evaluation of Used Oil Furnace Feedstock
- Adopted ambient air quality standards for fine particulate matter (PM2.5) and ground level ozone under the *Environmental Protection Act*
- *Spills Reported in the NWT (2002)* – Summary Report
- *Air Quality in the NWT (2001 and 2002)* – Summary Report
- Reclamation of the abandoned Northern Pork facility manure lagoon (completion scheduled for summer of 2003)
- Assessment of RWED's bulk fuel and chemical storage facilities (scheduled for 2002, 2003 and 2004)

Parks and Tourism:

- Report on the impacts of September 11 on NWT Tourism/Travel.
- *Hunter & Fisher Exit Survey*, Aurora survey done in partnership with Investment and Economic Analysis

Informatics:

- A Functional Review of Geomatics within RWED
- Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada exhibit

- Development of Centre for Remote Sensing website with free data for public
- *Final West Kitikmeot Slave Study* land cover classification report

Industrial Initiatives:

- Mackenzie Valley Development Planning and the DIAND Pipeline Readiness Office has been working with the Macleod Institute to review tools and options available to mitigate and monitor the social and economic effects of oil and gas development.

Diamond Projects:

- *2002 Diamond Facts*

Policy Legislation and Communications

- GNWT Technical Report – *De Beers Snap Lake Diamond Mine Environmental Assessment*

Wildlife and Fisheries:

- Wildlife Disease Surveillance and Investigation
- Environmental Contaminants in Terrestrial Wildlife
- Rabies Surveillance and Control
- Public Information and Staff Resource Material/Training
- Animal Health Policy and Management Issues
- Wildlife and Fisheries GIS Project
- Annual Calf Survival in the South Nahanni Caribou Herd
- Boreal Caribou Habitat and Land Use Planning in the Deh Cho
- Annual Movements and Distribution Relative to Mines of the Bathurst Caribou Herd
- Annual Calf Survival in the Bathurst Caribou Herd
- Wolf Den Site Ecology in the Central Arctic
- Bear Hibernation and Structure of the Kidney
- Muskox Management in the South Slave
- Moose Management in the South Slave
- Beverly Caribou Management
- Defining Suitable Habitat of Wood Bison using Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems
- Size of the Beverly Caribou Herd, June 2002
- Small Mammal and Hare Survey
- Tibbitt Lake Multidisciplinary Post-Fire Study
- Use of Population Genetics to Define Caribou Conservation Units
- Boreal Caribou Habitat Selection and Demography in the Cameron Hills
- Mackenzie Wood Bison Management Project

- Bison Disease Management and Mitigation
- Nahanni Wood Bison Management - Population inventory: abundance, distribution and composition
- Hook Lake Wood Bison Recovery Project
- Grizzly Bear Habitat Use and Cumulative Effects near Lac de Gras
- Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary Lynx Study
- Lynx Pelt Measurements
- Fort Resolution Marten Harvest Assessment
- Multi-Species Cumulative Effects Assessment in the Slave Geological Province
- Understanding the Impacts of Climate Change on Wildlife Habitat
- Woodland Caribou in the Central Mackenzie Mountains
- Ecology of Boreal Woodland Caribou in the Mackenzie River Valley
- Traditional Knowledge About Boreal Woodland Caribou in the North Mackenzie River Valley
- Moose Surveys in the Sahtu Settlement Area
- Demography of Dall's Sheep in the Mackenzie Mountains
- Parasite and Disease Studies of Dall's Sheep in the Mackenzie Mountains, NWT
- Population Genetics of Dall's Sheep in the Mackenzie and Richardson Mountains
- Muskox Inventory and Range Distribution Within the Sahtu Settlement Area
- Furbearer Population Status in the Sahtu
- Ptarmigan and Grouse Banding Program at Norman Wells
- Population Indices of Small Mammals and Snowshoe Hares
- Community-based Monitoring of Abnormalities in Wildlife
- Baseline Studies of Wildlife Health in the Sahtu
- Non-resident Hunter Harvest Monitoring in the Mackenzie Mountains
- Cumulative Effects Assessment and Management in the Sahtu
- Sahtu Geographic Information System Project
- Ecological Assessment of Proposed Protected Areas
- Important Ecological Area Identification
- Environmental Screenings, Assessments and Reviews
- Cumulative Effects Assessment and Management
- Heavy Metal and Radionuclide levels in Cape Bathurst and Bluenose-West Caribou
- Status of the Dall's Sheep Population in the Richardson Mountains, NT
- Health of the Dall's Sheep Population in the Richardson Mountains, NT

- Polar Bear Management Agreements/Bylaw Review
- Distribution, Seasonal Movements, and Population Ecology of Polar Bears in the Beaufort Sea and Amundsen Gulf
- Annual Polar Bear Harvest
- Mainland Muskoxen Population Survey in the ISR
- Grizzly Bear Harvest and Problem Occurrence Monitoring in the ISR
- Grizzly Bear Local Knowledge Projects in the ISR and GSA
- Grizzly Bear Population Estimates for the Mackenzie Delta and Richards Island \ Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula Area
- Measurement of Noise and Vibration Impacts of Seismic Exploration on Denning Grizzly Bears
- Peary Caribou and Muskoxen, Late Winter Assessment of Range and Body Condition, Banks and NW Victoria Islands
- Banks Island Peary Caribou Range Use
- NW Victoria Island Peary Caribou Range Use
- Banks and NW Victoria Island Peary Caribou, Muskoxen, and Arctic Wolf Population Survey
- Productivity and Recruitment of Muskoxen on Banks Island
- Productivity of Peary Caribou on Banks, Northwest Victoria, and Melville Islands
- Commercial Harvest of Muskoxen on Banks Island
- Ducks Unlimited Mackenzie Delta Habitat Project
- Boreal Woodland Caribou, Inuvik Region
- Bluenose-West and Cape Bathurst Caribou Herd Range Use and Movements
- Bluenose-West and Cape Bathurst Caribou Herd Recruitment Survey Monitor Harvest of Arctic Wolves, Banks and NW Victoria Island Furbearer Abundance in the Tiaga Shield
- Protecting NWT Species at Risk: A Progress Report
- Drafting a New Wildlife Act for the NWT : A Progress Report
- 2002/2003 NWT Summary of Hunting Regulations
- 2002/2003 NWT Fishing Guide-
- 2001/2002 Resident Hunter Survey-
- General Status Ranks of Wild Species in the NWT - Detailed Procedures Manual
- Espèces des Territoires du Nord-Ouest 2000
- Contribution to Terrestrial Mammals of Nunavut
- Photographic Key for the Microhistological Identification of some Arctic Vascular Plants
- Migration Patterns of the Bathurst Caribou Website ongoing
- Tibbitt Lake Multidisciplinary Post-Fire Study
- Raptor Trends in the NWT and Nunavut: a Peregrine Falcon Case Study
- Synchrony in Lemming and Vole Populations in the Canadian Arctic

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

To create a diversified NWT economy that maintains the economic and social benefits derived from natural resource development for present and future generations of NWT residents.

1.1 Outcome and Measures

Increased employment and business development across natural resource and related sectors of the NWT economy.

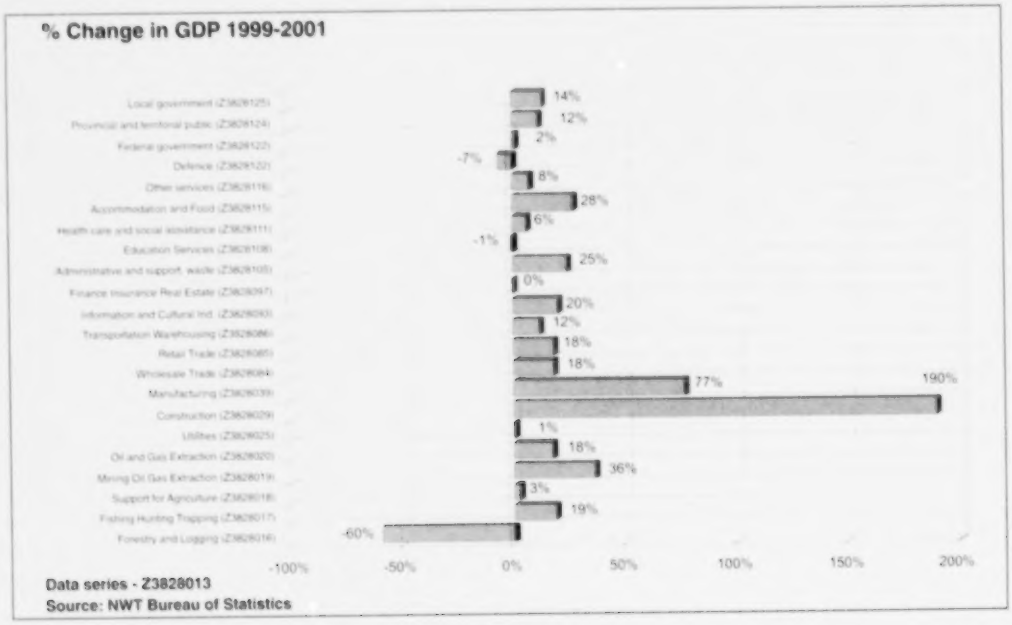
- Levels of employment and business development in key natural resource sectors such as minerals, oil and gas.

Target

- GDP across all sectors (combined) above a five-year average threshold.
- Annual net growth in jobs and incomes across all sectors will exceed annual net growth in the potential labour force.

Result and Discussion

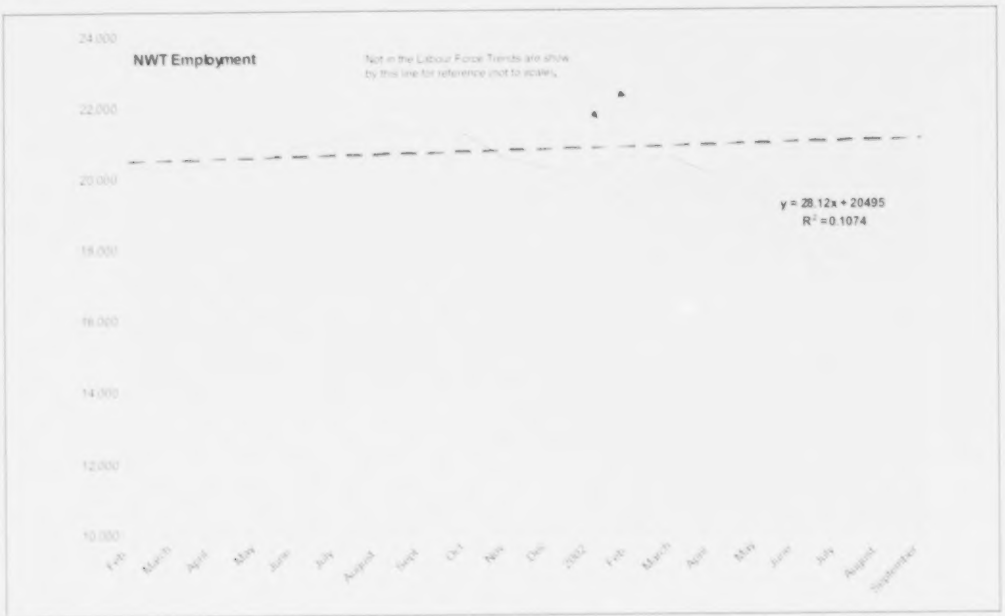
Chart 1.1.a



The development of the Diavik diamond mine and the BHP Billiton property created new opportunities for construction companies. The growth in manufacturing is also closely associated with mine development and the availability of rough stones for processing in the NWT.

Forestry saw a 60% decline in its contribution to the economy over this period.

Chart 1.1.b



The number of employed in the NWT has been increasing by about 28 people per month. At the same time, there has been a decline in the percentage and number of people not in the labour force. This may indicate a shift away from self employed harvesting activity, like trapping, towards wage employment. It is also reflective of the relatively high levels of employment and wages in the NWT.

To help bolster the fur industry the Fur Pricing Program was restructured to include all species and eliminate harvester debt. The Trapper Training Program undertook 19 workshops in 11 communities involving more than 250 participants. The Take a Kid Trapping Program was introduced to promote the transfer of traditional life-skills within the education system – 137 participants.

Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism Strategy 2003
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground(Business Support Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review and proposed revisions)

Data Source

Investment and Economic Analysis

NWT Bureau of Statistics

Wildlife and Fisheries

1.2 Outcome and Measures

Increased private sector investment in the natural resource economy.

- Levels of private sector investment in natural resource and related sectors of the territorial economy.

Target

- Private capital investment across all sectors (combined) above a five-year average threshold.

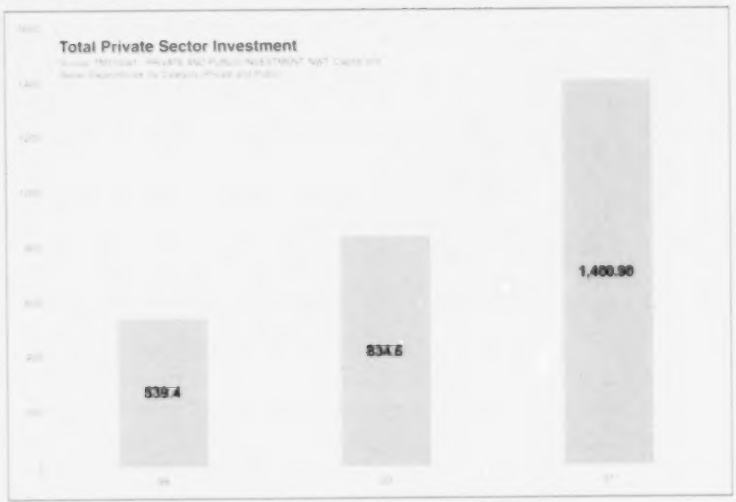
Result and Discussion

Graph 1.2.a

Mineral exploration intentions, both on-site and offsite, are down for 2003 in the NWT. On-site expenditures are estimated to decline from 60.1 million to 49.7 million while off-site exploration is expected to decline from 23.8 to 23.3 million.

A similar trend is seen with regard to capital and repair expenditures. These expenditures are expected to decline from $1.2 billion to $941 million.

Chart 1.2.b



Total private sector investment has increased significantly since division of the NWT. A large portion of this investment may be attributed to the Diavik Diamond mine.

The average value per pelt continues to increase, but the level of harvest continues to decline as opportunities in the wage economy increase. Demand for wild fur continues to increase within the European fashion industry.

Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism Strategy 2003
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Support Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review and proposed revisions)

Data Source

Investment and Economic Analysis

Natural Resources Canada

NWT Bureau of Statistics

Wildlife and Fisheries

1.3 Outcome and Measures

Increased growth in value-added natural resource and related industries.

- Volume and dollar value of export and domestic use of NWT value-added goods and services, and manufactured products.

Target

- Volume and dollar value of export and domestic use of NWT value-added goods and services, and manufactured products above a five-year average threshold.
- Retail and wholesale trade in the NWT above a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

Chart 1.3.a

Chart 1.3.b

Over the past year:

– Retail trade is up $51 million;
– Wholesale trade is up $37 million;
– Restaurant sales have increased by $18 million, and
– Manufacturing sales are up $8 million.

Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism Strategy 2003
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground(Business Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review and proposed revisions

Data Source

Investment and Economic Analysis

NWT Bureau of Statistics

1.4 Outcome and Measures

Increased export of natural resource-based products.

- Volume and dollar value of primary exports of natural resource-based products.

Target

- Volume and dollar value of primary exports of natural resource-based products above a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

Commodity Harvest or Export Values (in '000)

Year	Diamonds	Natural Gas	Crude	Fur	Forestry
1999	$ 606,254	$ 8,720	$ 230,804	$ 761	800
2000	$ 624,949	$ 96,253	$ 387,358	$ 440	300
2001	$ 846,925	$ 217,840	$ 379,775	$ 842	200
2002	$ 801,470	$ 107,933	$ 289,268	$ 477	

As shown in the chart, the value of all major NWT exports has declined between 2002 and 2001. The largest declines were in petroleum based exports.

As noted in section 3.3, fur sales have declined significantly over last year. Forestry values are taken from GDP estimates by industry. The decline in forestry has been significant over the past 3 years.

Similar GDP numbers are available for the fur and fish harvest combined. These show a GDP contribution of $2.9, $3.4 and $2.5 million respectively for the years 1999, 2000 and 2001.

Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism Strategy 2003
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review and proposed revisions

Data Source

Investment and Economic Analysis

NWT Bureau of Statistics

1.5 Outcome and Measures

Increased growth in GDP in natural resource and related sectors.

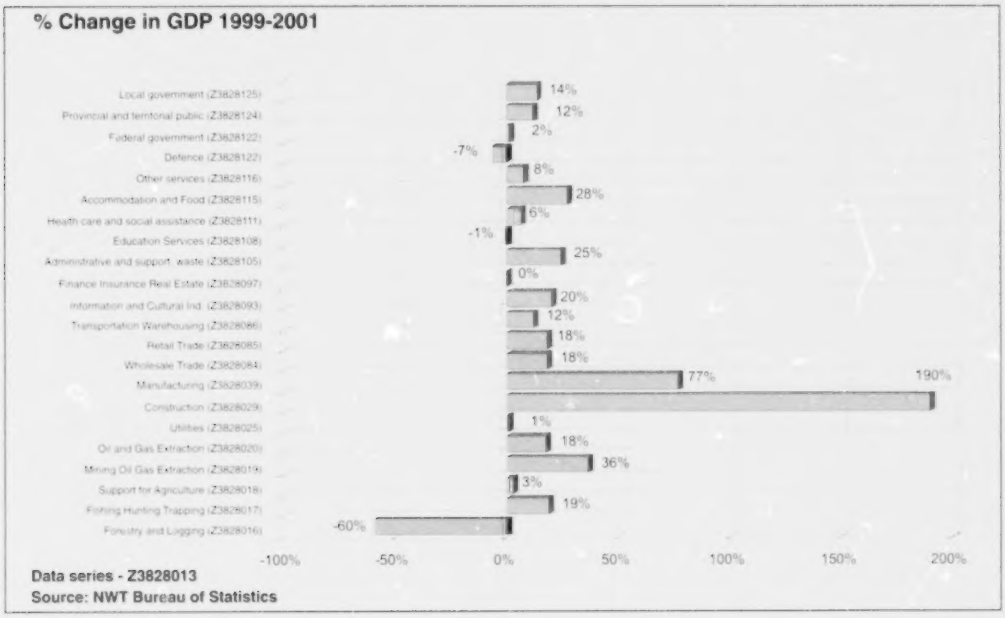
- GDP across all sectors combined.

Target

- GDP across all sectors combined above a 5-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

Chart 1.5



In terms of resource industries, over the 1999 to 2001 period, the GDP contribution of mining and oil and gas increased. There were also gains in fish and fur sales but dramatic declines in forestry.

1.5 Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism Strategy 2003
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground(Business Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review and proposed revisions

Data Source

Investment and Economic Analysis

NWT Bureau of Statistics

2.0 Goal

To increase/foster economic and social benefits for NWT residents, by assisting in the creation, development and expansion of non-renewable resource trade and goods-producing industries.

2.1 Outcomes and Measures

Reduced unemployment.

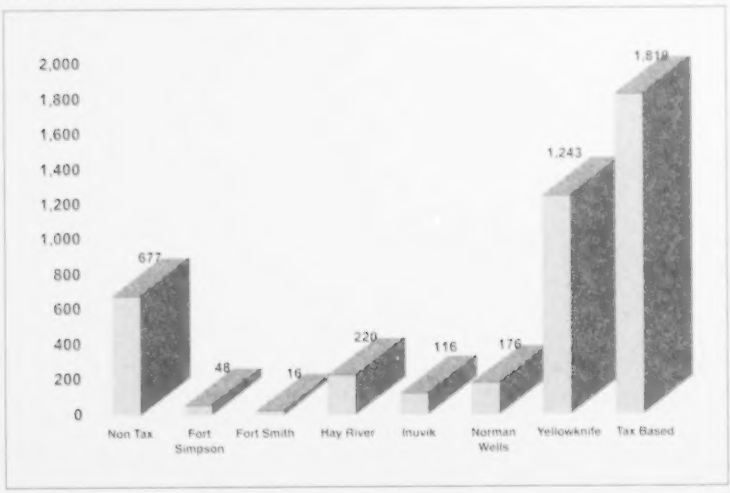
- Rates of unemployment in three community types (Yellowknife; Hay River/Fort Smith/Inuvik; all others) in non-renewable resource sectors.

Target

- Unemployment in three community types in non-renewable resource sectors below a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

Chart 2.1



The chart shows employment growth between 1991 and 1999; no new numbers are available. As shown in the chart, tax based community growth exceeded that of non-tax based communities. However, almost all employment growth within tax based communities was centred in Yellowknife.

Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism Strategy 2003
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review and proposed revisions)
- A proposed NWT Diamond Manufacturers Licensing Act

Data Source

Investment and Economic Analysis

1991 Census, 1995 Census and 1999 Labour Force Survey

2.2 Outcome and Measures

More job opportunities.

- Number of new wage employment opportunities in the non-renewable, trade and other goods-producing sectors.

Target

- The number of jobs available in the non-renewable resource, trade and other goods-producing sectors above a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

Chart 2.2

The chart shows the net change in employment between 2002 and 2001. The largest net increases in employment, according to data from the employer series, have been in public administration and in transportation. There has been little growth in trade and goods employment.

Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism Strategy 2003
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review and proposed revisions)
- A proposed NWT Diamond Manufacturers Licensing Act

Data Source

Investment and Economic Analysis

NWT Bureau of Statistics

2.3 Outcome and Measures

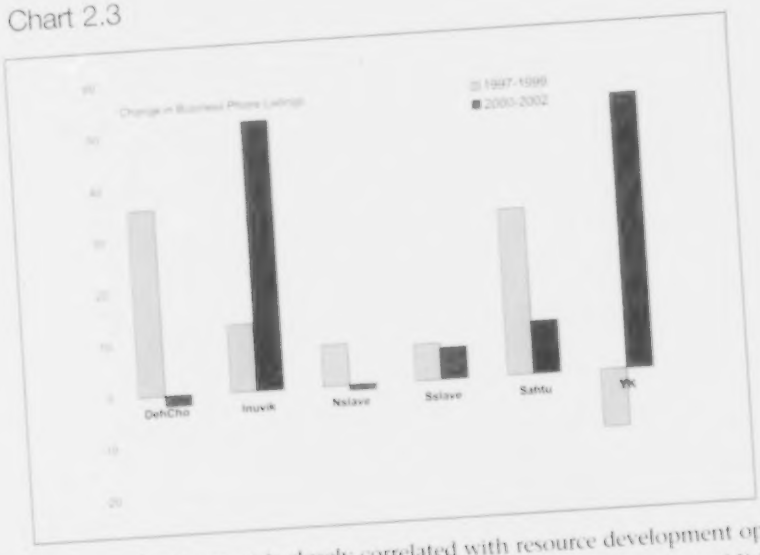
Increased growth in business development.

- Levels of business development in the non-renewable resource, trade and goods-producing sectors.

Target

- Number of businesses in the non-renewable resource, trade and goods-producing sectors above a five-year average threshold.

Chart 2.3



Business development is closely correlated with resource development opportunities. In recent years there has been a shift from the Deh Cho and Sahtu regions towards Inuvik and Yellowknife.

Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism Strategy 2003
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review and proposed revisions)
- A proposed NWT Diamond Manufacturers Licensing Act

Data Source

Investment and Economic Analysis

RWED Business Directory database

2.4 Outcome and Measures

Increased growth in non-renewable resource-based value-added industries.

- Volume and dollar value of export and domestic use of NWT non-renewable resource-based value added and manufactured products.

Target

- Volume and dollar value of export of non-renewable resource-based value added and manufactured products above a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

Mineral shipments in the NWT have been increasing for the last couple of years. The percentage increases for the periods 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 were 28 percent and 17 percent respectively. These increases can be

attributed to diamond mining in the NWT, and the increase in crude petroleum production experienced over the last couple of years.

The values of oil and gas exports have increased even more dramatically than the value of mineral exports. The value of oil and gas exported in 2000 increased by 102 percent over the 1999 period. In 2001, percentage increase was 24 percent.

Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism Strategy 2003
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review and proposed revisions)
- A proposed NWT Diamond Manufacturers Licensing Act

Data Source

Investment and Economic Analysis

RWED Business Directory database

2.5 Outcome and Measures

Increased exports of non-renewable resource-based products.

- Volume and dollar value of primary exports of non-renewable resource-based products.

Target

- Volume and dollar value of primary exports of non-renewable resource-based products above a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

Year	Diamonds	Natural Gas	Crude
1999	$ 606,254	$ 8,720	$ 230,804
2000	$ 624,949	$ 96,253	$ 387,358
2001	$ 846,925	$ 217,840	$ 379,775
2002	$ 801,470	$ 107,933	$ 289,268

As shown in the chart, the value of all major NWT exports has declined between 2002 and 2001. The largest declines were in petroleum based products.

Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism Strategy 2003
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review and proposed revisions)
- A proposed NWT Diamond Manufacturers Licensing Act

Data Source

Investment and Economic Analysis

NWT Bureau of Statistics

2.6 Outcome and Measures

Increased growth in GDP in the non-renewable resource, trade and goods-producing sectors.

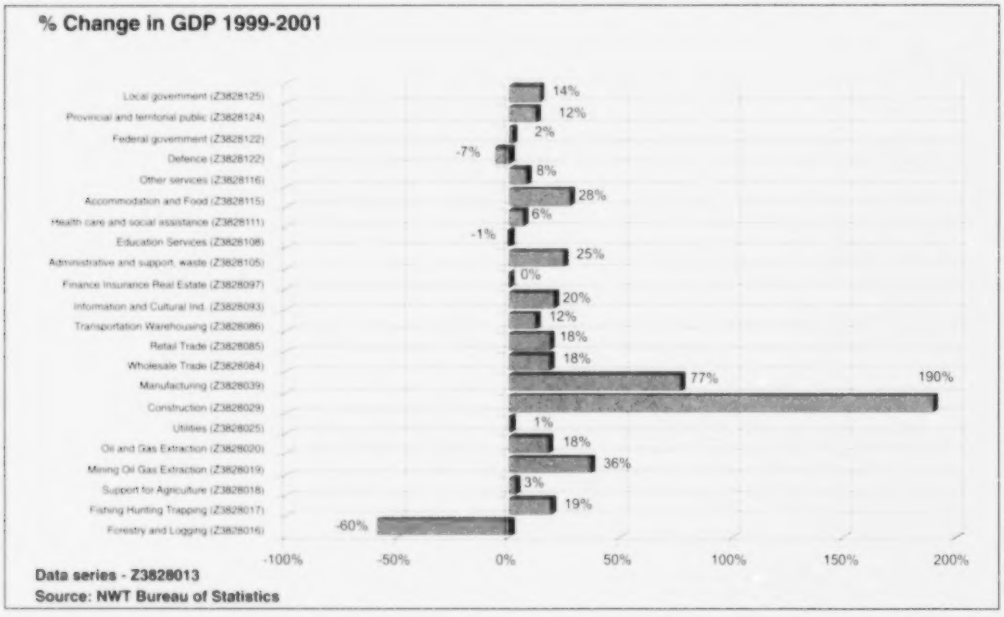
- GDP in the non-renewable resource, trade and other goods-producing sectors.

Target

- GDP in the non-renewable resource, trade and other goods-producing sectors above a 5-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

Chart 2.6



Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism Strategy 2003
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review and proposed revisions)
- A proposed NWT Diamond Manufacturers Licensing Act

Data Source

Investment and Economic Analysis

NWT Bureau of Statistics

3.0 Goal

To increase/foster economic and social benefits for NWT residents, by assisting in the creation, development and expansion of employment and business opportunities in tourism, the traditional economy and commercial renewable resource development.

3.1 Outcome and Measures

Reduced unemployment.

- Rates of unemployment in three community types (Yellowknife; Hay River/Fort Smith/Inuvik; all others) in renewable resource sectors.

Target

- Unemployment in three community types in renewable resource sectors below a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

Specific data not available, however indications of progress toward these targets as follows:

RWED continues to work with the NWT Arctic Tourism (NWTAT) to market and increase tourism in the NWT. RWED provides the NWTAT with core and marketing funding to achieve its goals to market the NWT as a Four-Season tourism destination. RWED also supported tourism training by contributing $63.5K to the Tourism Education Council. The new NWT Tourism Strategy 2003 responds to the present and ever changing tourism markets.

The Forest Management Division of RWED carried out special projects in Fort Providence, Norman Wells, Fort Liard and Inuvik which included training students and community members in field procedures for the collection of information for forest management. In three of the communities, a number of those trained were also employed to collect data for various aspects related to forest management. All those who participated were successful in their training.

RWED provided core funding and support in the delivery of the Turton Lake Trapping School for Youth - 9 Sahtu graduates.

Supporting Strategies

- NWT Tourism Strategy 2003
- Proposed Revisions to the Travel and Tourism Act (Phase 1)
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review and proposed revisions)

Data Source

Parks and Tourism

Forest Management Division

NWT Arctic Tourism

NWTAT Tourism Education Council

Wildlife and Fisheries

3.2 Outcome and Measures

More job opportunities.

- Number of new employment opportunities in tourism, harvest of country foods, fish & furs, small scale agriculture, commercial renewable resource development, and arts and crafts.

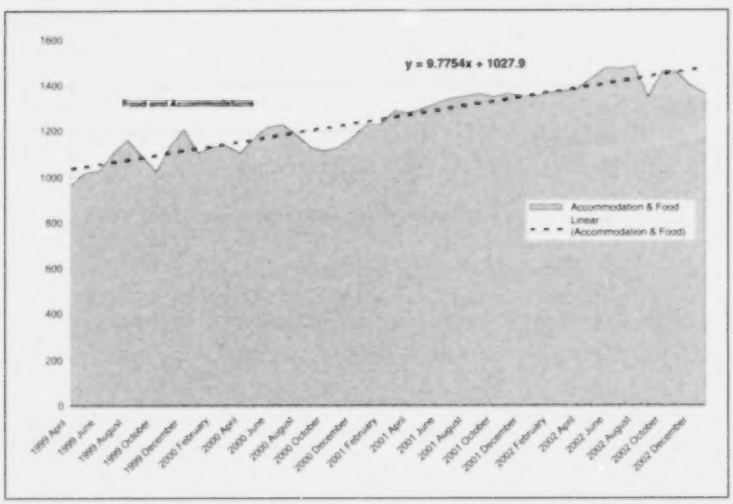
Target

- Number of people participating in tourism, harvest of country foods, fish & furs, small scale agriculture, commercial renewable resource development, and arts and crafts above a five year average.

Result and Discussion

Specific data not available, however indications of progress toward these targets as follows:

Chart 3.2



Food and accommodation establishment employment has been increasing by about 10 people per month since the division of the NWT into two separate territories in 1999.

RWED's partnership with NWTAT, the increased marketing funding used to market through the Canadian Tourism Commission and other market partners have resulted in increased visitation to the NWT. The new NWT Tourism Strategy 2003 will result in a consistent/planned approach to marketing.

Supporting Strategies

- NWT Tourism Strategy 2003
- Proposed Revisions to the Travel and Tourism Act (Phase 1)
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review and proposed revisions)

Data Source

Investment and Economic Analysis

NWT Bureau of Statistics

NWT Arctic Tourism

NWTAT Tourism Education Council

3.3 Outcome and Measures

Increased growth in export of renewable resource-based value-added industries.

- Volume and dollar value of export of northern renewable resource-based value-added and manufactured products.

Target

- Volume and dollar value of export of renewable resource-based value-added and manufactured products above a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

The value of fur has fluctuated over the last couple of years. This fluctuation is due to the increase in demand for furs by European markets versus world events. Harvest levels have remained constant. It should be pointed out that all fur produced in the NWT is exported to foreign markets.

The value and volume of timber harvested in the NWT have both been on the decline. This is due to competition with companies in the south who have lower costs.

The value of whitefish has been on the increase since the 1998/1999 season. As with fur, all of the fish harvested for sale is exported.

Supporting Strategies

- NWT Tourism Strategy 2003
- Proposed Revisions to the Travel and Tourism Act (Phase 1)
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground(Business Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review and proposed revisions)

Data Source

Investment and Economic Analysis

NWT Bureau of Statistics

3.4 Outcome and Measures

Increased export of renewable resource-based products.

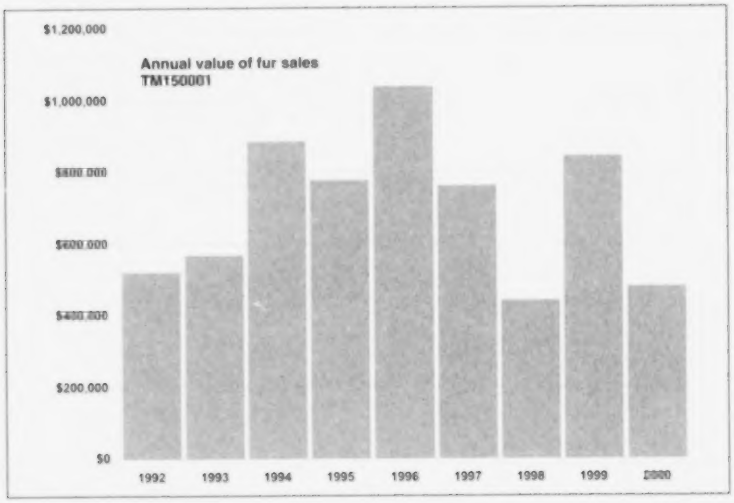
- Volume and dollar value of primary exports of renewable resource-based products.

Target

- Volume and dollar value of primary exports of renewable resource-based products above a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

Chart 3.4



Commodity Harvest or Export Values (in '000)

Year	Fur	Forestry
1999	$ 761	800
2000	$ 440	300
2001	$ 842	200
2002	$ 477	

As shown in the chart, the value of all major renewable NWT exports has declined between 2002 and 2001. The largest declines were in forestry exports.

Forestry values are taken from GDP estimates by industry (Z3828016).

Similar GDP numbers are available for the fur and fish harvest combined. These show a GDP contribution of $2.9, $3.4 and $2.5 million respectively for the years 1999, 2000 and 2001.

Supporting Strategies

- NWT Tourism Strategy 2003
- Proposed Revisions to the Travel and Tourism Act (Phase 1)
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review and proposed revisions)

Data Source

Investment and Economic Analysis

NWT Bureau of Statistics

3.5 Outcome and Measures

Increased growth in GDP in the renewable resource and tourism sectors.

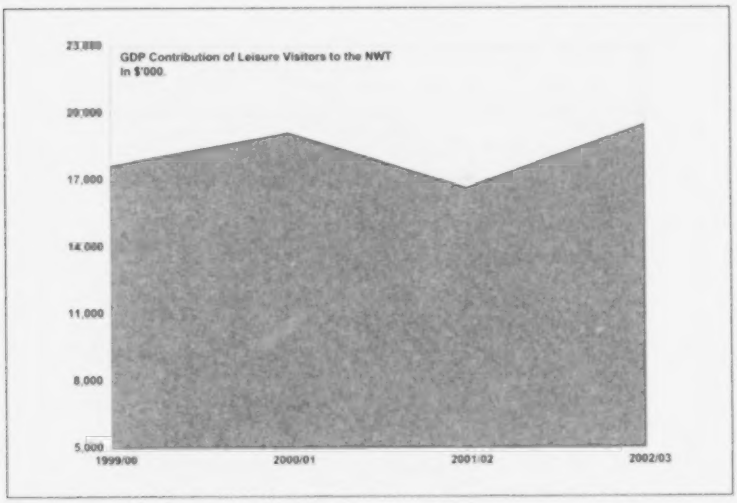
- GDP in the renewable resource and tourism sectors, combined.

Target

- GDP in the renewable resource and tourism sectors above a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

Chart 3.5



Tourism suffered in 2001/2002 as a result of travel fears induced by the events of September 11, Particularly hard hit was the Aurora tourism segment, which declined significantly. The preliminary estimate for 2002 - 2003 shows a strong rebound in Japanese visitors, and a 20 percent overall increase in the summer general touring segment.

The chart below shows the GDP contribution by renewable resource sectors. All combined are less than 1% of the total GDP. As shown in the numbers, forestry has declined significantly over the past 3 years.

Within the GDP estimates, fishing, hunting and trapping are combined. This sector also shows a decline, although it is less pronounced.

Year	Fishing, hunting and trapping	Forestry
1999	$ 2900	800
2000	$ 3400	300
2001	$ 2500	200

Supporting Strategies

- NWT Tourism Strategy 2003
- Proposed Revisions to the Travel and Tourism Act (Phase 1)
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review and proposed revisions)

Data Source

Investment and Economic Analysis

NWT Bureau of Statistics

4.0 Goal

To ensure that an effective balance is created and maintained between the development and value-added production of natural resources, and the conservation and protection of the environment for future generations of NWT residents.

4.1 Outcome and Measures

Compliance with socio-economic and environmental agreements.

- Levels of compliance with socio-economic and environmental agreements established between government and industry.

Target

- Full compliance with terms and conditions set out in relevant agreements.

Result and Discussion

The GNWT is currently party to two socio-economic agreements: the 1996 Agreement with BHP Billiton and the 1999 Agreement with Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. ("Diavik")

Under these agreements, these developers have committed to take specific steps to achieve the following:

- Both the GNWT and the developers have reporting commitments under the Agreements;
- Diavik reports it is exceeding its commitments. BHP Billiton's 2002 Annual Report is not yet available;
- Diavik reports required under the Agreement have been completed. BHP Billiton's 2002 report is currently in preparation;
- The GNWT report required under the Agreements is currently in preparation;
- The Diavik Communities Advisory Board 2002 Annual Report is currently in preparation;
- Co-funding arrangements are in place for the Diavik Communities Advisory Board;

The GNWT is currently negotiating a socio-economic agreement with De Beers Canada Mining Inc. related to the development of the Snap Lake Diamond Mine. Negotiations are expected to be concluded by June, 2003.

Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground
- New *Wildlife Act*
- New *Species at Risk Act*

Data Source

Industrial Initiatives

Diavik Diamond Projects, Socio-Economic Monitoring Report to June 30, 2002.

4.2 Outcome and Measures

Preservation of representative protected areas within all eco-regions in the NWT.

- Hectares and number of representative areas of land protected in each eco-region.

Target

- Increase in the area and number of eco-regions that have protected status.

Result and Discussion

Cabinet approved the NWT Protected Areas Strategy in September 1999. Implementation of the strategy is shared by the Federal And Territorial Governments working in partnerships with communities, regional organizations, land claim bodies, industry and non-government organizations.

Sahyoue/Edacho is a 5000 square Kilometre Candidate Protected Area in year 4 of a 5 year interim land withdrawal. The community of Deline proposed the area and Parks Canada will use their legislation for the area to be established as a National Historic Site. Assessments through the NWT-PAS are ongoing.

Edéhzhíe (Horn Plateau) is a 25,500 square kilometre Candidate Protected Area in Year 1 of a 5 year interim land withdrawal. The areas were proposed by the Deh Cho and Dogrib Communities surrounding the area. The area is sponsored by the Canadian Wildlife Service for a National Wildlife Area. Assessment of the area will continue for the remainder of the withdrawal.

Supporting Strategies

- NWT Protected Areas Strategy
- New *Wildlife Act*
- New *Species at Risk Act*

Data Source

Parks and Tourism

Protected Areas Secretariat

4.3 Outcome and Measures

Key economic sectors are developed in a sustainable manner.

- Number of sustainable development action plans developed and implemented for key economic sectors.

Target

- Develop and implement action plans for oil & gas, minerals, tourism, commercial renewable resource development (including wildlife, forests and fisheries), and value-added production & manufacturing.

Result and Discussion

The development of the diamond value added industry in the NWT continued with the construction of the Tiffany factory. The prestigious US retailer Tiffany & Co will open a new diamond cutting and polishing factory in 2003. They will obtain a supply of rough diamonds from the Diavik Mine which is set to open in February 2003. The on-going growth of this industry continues to keep the demand for diamond cutters very high, both for skilled workers and diamond cutting trainees.

The following sustainable development action plans were undertaken over 2002/2003; some are ongoing and some are completed:

1. Arts and Crafts Development Strategy – complete
2. Value Added Strategy for the NWT
3. Conference Board of Canada report and recommendation on business development and policy in the NWT
4. NWT Tourism Strategy

Supporting Strategies

- New *Wildlife Act*
- New *Species at Risk Act*
- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (*Forest Management Act* Review, Protected Areas Strategy)
- Proposed amendments to the *Territorial Parks Act*

Data Source

Investment and Economic Analysis

Diamond Projects

4.4 Outcome and Measures

Maintaining the sustainability of NWT forest eco-systems.

- Number of hectares of land reforested annually, relative to the number of hectares of forested land where timber was harvested commercially.

Target

- Area reforested annually should meet or exceed the area of forested land undergoing commercial harvest.

Result and Discussion

During 2002 - 2003 a total area of approximately 17 hectares of hardwood and softwood was harvested for commercial purposes. This represents a total volume of 2000 cubic metres of timber harvested under commercial timber permits for sawlogs.

In the NWT some areas are reforested through planting while other areas are left to regenerate naturally. In 2002 - 2003 approximately 160 hectares of area was reforested through planting. Much of this area was backlog dating from prior to 1997. RWED continues to undertake reforestation on backlog areas as the budget permits.

Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Forest Management Act Review)

Data Source

Forest Management Division

5.0 Goal

To ensure that the naturally high quality of our land, air and water is maintained through sound environmental and energy management.

5.1 Outcome and Measures

Compliance with environmental agreements.

- Levels of compliance with environmental agreements established between government and industry.

Target

- Full compliance with terms and conditions set out in relevant agreements.

Result and Discussion

Presently the GNWT is obligated under two environmental agreements, one with BHP Billiton (BHPB) and a second with Diavik Diamond Mines. The BHP Billiton Environmental Agreement was amended after three party discussion among DIAND, BHP Billiton and GNWT. The agreements are considered a successful tool for follow-up to resolving problems as they arise and ensuring monitoring and reporting occur. All parties to these agreements continually look for ways to improve both the quality of environmental monitoring and timely relationships amongst agencies.

The GNWT is participating fully through the inter-agency monitoring groups for each project and supporting the environmental agreements. BHP Billiton's 2001 Annual Report and detailed Monitoring Reports are reviewed by the GNWT for compliance. Although not required in the EA, the monitoring groups also collaborated on details in renewal of Water Licences.

The Diavik Diamond Mine was in its last year of construction and the participation by the GNWT occurs through a Technical Committee. It is envisioned that reporting and review will occur in a similar fashion to the BHPB process.

Additional work to encourage a regional monitoring approach among the mines was undertaken by DIAND. As additional mines develop, the monitoring and collaboration on research is seen by the GNWT as a cost savings to the companies. The research is also required for cumulative effects monitoring on areas under GNWT mandate (e.g. wildlife, air quality).

Supporting Strategies

- RWED Program and Functional Review
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Harvester Support Review, Business Support Program Review, Business Incentive Policy Review & Revision)

Data Source

Policy, Legislation and Communications

BHP Annual Report 2001

BHP Aquatic Monitoring Program

BHP Air Quality Program

BHP Wildlife Monitoring Program

Diavik Annual Report 2001

5.2 Outcome and Measures

Reduced contamination of land and water by hazardous wastes.

- Total volume of hazardous waste spills.

Target

- Total volume of hazardous material spills below a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

Most spills in the NWT involve petroleum hydrocarbon liquids therefore those numbers will be used for comparison.

Outcome 5.2 - Number of Spills

	Five-year average (1997 to 2001)	2002
Total	142	386
GNWT Lead	46	82

Outcome 5.2 - Annual Volume of Spills

	Five-year average (1997 to 2001)	2002
Total	87,415	88,861
GNWT Lead	20,332	22,199

The table shows the previous five-year average annual number and volume of all reported spills and those where the GNWT was lead investigating agency. While the number of spills has increased, the average annual volume has decreased. The increased number of spills is largely due to a significant increase in industrial activity in the NWT, particularly in the non-renewable resource sector. The decrease in the average annual volume of spills is due in part to industry reporting all spills, including those of very small volume. Improved contingency planning and facility operation, and quicker response times when spills occur have also contributed to the decrease in average spill size.

Supporting Strategies

- RWED Program and Functional Review
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground

Data Source

Environmental Protection

Environmental Protection Service's Hazardous Materials Spill Database

5.3 Outcome and Measures

Reduction in contaminated sites.

- Number of contaminated sites on Commissioner's land, where clean-up operations are complete or underway.

Target

- Containment and clean-up of all contaminated sites identified located on Commissioner's land, in order of risk to the environment.

Results and Discussion

The table shows the number of new contaminated sites identified each year and how many have been remediated.

Outcome 5.3 - Number of Contaminated Site Files

Year	Opened	Closed
1998	16	1
1999	15	5
2000	13	8
2001	15	3
2002	27	3

There has been an increase in the number of sites identified as being contaminated because of aging industrial, commercial and residential facilities, increased environmental awareness in the public and private sectors, and increased diligence by lending institutions during real estate transactions. The level of risk to people or the environment in part determines which sites are remediated, and when. Files on more complex, ongoing remediation projects may remain open for many years.

The GNWT Petroleum Products Division and the NWT Power Corporation have assessed their bulk storage sites and have identified many as being contaminated. Action plans for clean up of these sites have been developed and some sites are currently undergoing remediation. Priority is being given to sites that pose immediate hazards to people or the environment.

Supporting Strategies

- RWED Program and Functional Review
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground

Data Source

Environmental Protection

Environmental Protection Service's Hazardous Materials Spill Database

6.0 Goal

To structure and manage headquarters' and regional operations within RWED, to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in responding to client needs.

6.1 Outcome and Measures

Increased efficiency of departmental operations.

- Response/processing time for BCC applications, grant and contribution applications, forest permits and licenses, and environmental assessment reviews.

Target

- Meet timeframes for response, where these are set out in legislation and policy, in 100 percent of cases.

Result and Discussion

The Business Development Fund has a target of less than 15 days from date of application to the time that the client receives funding. In 2002 - 2003, 68 per cent of clients received their funding within this period.

Timeframes for Environmental Impact Assessment responses are set out in legislation and policy and have been met within a few days in 100 percent of the cases. In order to track responses, incoming dates are recorded and assigned response dates. Depending on the magnitude of the application, response time requirements will vary.

The processing times for responses to requests for commercial timber permits and licenses were all within legal guidelines for 2002 - 2003. However the environmental review process associated with the applications resulted in the need for response times to be extended as provided for under the *Forest Management Act* and Regulations.

Supporting Strategies

- RWED Program and Functional Review
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Harvester Support Review, Business Support Program Review, Business Incentive Policy Review)

Data Source

NWT Business Credit Corporation

Investment and Economic Analysis

Policy Legislation and Communications

Forest Management Division

6.2 Outcome and Measures

Reduced vacancy in headquarters' and regional positions.

- Vacancy rates at headquarters, and in the regions.

Target

- Achieve and maintain vacancy rates below GNWT average.

Result and Discussion

RWED's vacancy rate for the 2002 - 2003 fiscal year was only 2.9 percent. This is an 8.1 percent reduction in the vacancy rate over the previous fiscal year, which was previously at 11 percent. The average GNWT vacancy rate for that period was 14.6 percent.

RWED was able to reduce its vacancy rate by advertising positions immediately after a vacancy occurred, whenever possible. As well, a number of vacant positions that were staffed with long-term casual employees have now been filled. The increased activity in the development sectors also necessitated maximum capacity.

Supporting Strategies

- RWED Program and Functional Review
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Harvester Support Review, Business Support Program Review, Business Incentive Policy Review & Revision)

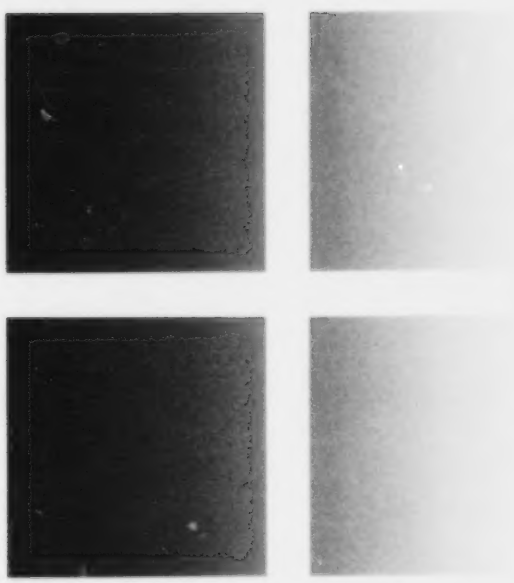
Data Source

GNWT Affirmative Action Annual Report

Human Resources

GNWT Government-Wide Measures
2002 Detailed Results

Appendix



Measure 1.1
Self-Assessed Health Status

Description:

Percentage of persons reporting excellent or very good health.

Background:

This measure is to identify overall population health. Self-assessed health status is generally considered a good overall measure of population health.

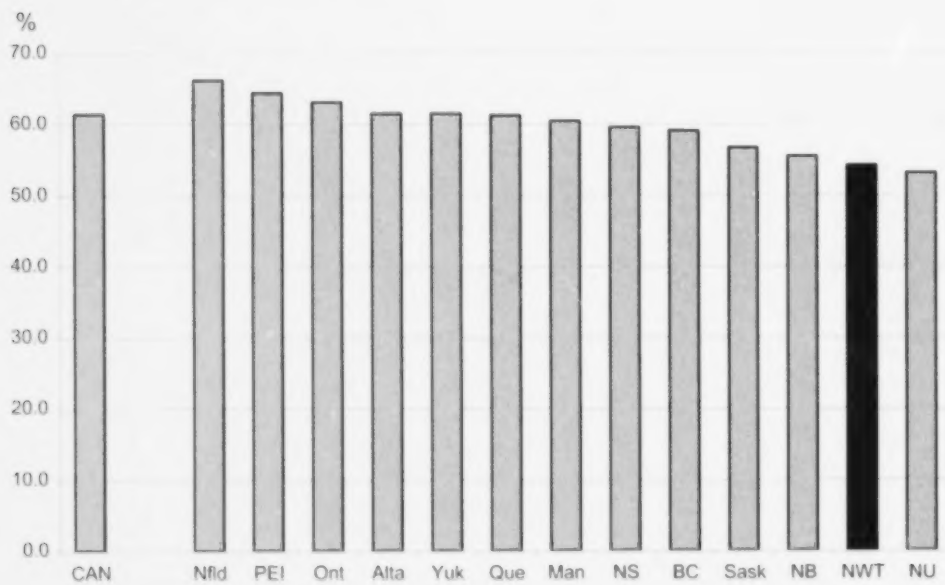
Results:

For the 2000/01 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) some 54.2% of territorial residents reported that they were in either excellent or very good health compared with others their own age. For Canada as a whole, some 61.4% reported being in either excellent or very good health.

This result shows a decline from 1998/99, with most of the decline related to older territorial residents that are less likely to feel as if their health is as good as others their own age.

Comparing results for the Northwest Territories with other jurisdictions indicates that the NWT ranked 12th among the 13 provinces and territories.

Percentage of Persons Reporting Excellent or Very Good Health
National Population Health Survey, 2000-01



Percentage of Persons Reporting Excellent or Very Good Health
Northwest Territories, 1994/95 to 1998/99

	1994/95	1996/97	1998/99	2000/01
All Persons	63.2	60.6	61.3	54.2
12 to 24	61.4	60.9	61.0	63.3
25 to 44	71.9	63.6	65.7	59.0
45 & Older	45.7	54.2	54.2	37.8

Percentage of Persons Reporting Excellent or Very Good Health
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 1998/99 to 2000/01

	1998/99	2000/01
Canada	65.2	61.4
Newfoundland	72.5	66.2
Prince Edward Island	67.9	64.4
Ontario	65.7	63.1
Alberta	70.6	61.5
Yukon	62.5	61.5
Quebec	65.2	61.2
Manitoba	63.6	60.4
Nova Scotia	62.8	59.5
British Columbia	62.7	59.0
Saskatchewan	60.6	56.7
New Brunswick	56.7	55.5
Northwest Territories	**61.3**	**54.2**
Nunavut	54.9	53.2

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented is from the Canadian Community Health Survey for 2000/01 and the National Population Health Survey (NPHS) completed in 1994/95, 1996/97 and 1998/99 by the Bureau of Statistics on behalf of Statistics Canada. The Canadian Community Health Survey (with comparable data for other jurisdictions) is to be done every 2 years.

Comparisons between surveys should be done with caution as there are samplings errors associated with each survey.

Measure 1.2
Smoking Rates

Description:

Percentage of persons who currently smoke cigarettes.

Background:

Smoking is included as a measure of healthy Northerners due to its importance for future health conditions.

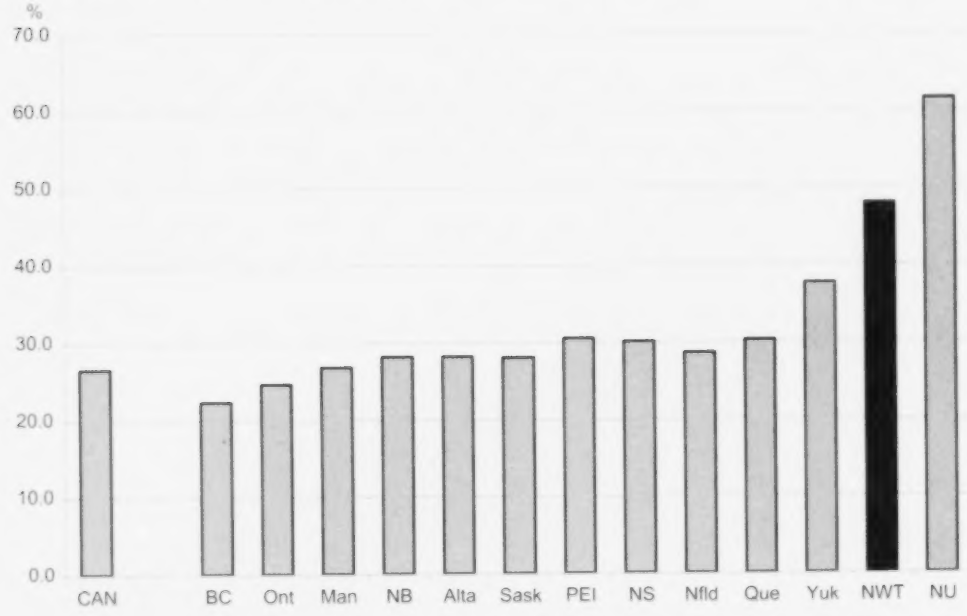
Results:

For the 2000/01 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) some 46.3% of territorial residents reported that they currently smoke cigarettes. For Canada as a whole, some 25.9% reported smoking.

Overall smoking rates showed a small improvement from 1998/99, but are generally relatively stable in the Northwest Territories compared to results from previous surveys. Further, smoking rates are similar among all NWT age categories.

Comparing results for the Northwest Territories with other Canadian jurisdictions indicate the NWT smoking rates are 12th highest of the 13 jurisdictions with only Nunavut having higher smoking rates.

Percentage of Persons Who Currently Smoke
National Population Health Survey, 2000-01



Percentage of Persons Who Currently Smoke
Northwest Territories, 1994/95 to 2000/01

	1994/95	1996/97	1998/99	2000/01
All Persons	45.7	49.0	47.9	46.3
12 to 24	46.1	54.2	45.1	44.9
25 to 44	45.8	50.3	53.2	51.5
45 & Older	44.7	41.0	41.8	38.8

Percentage of Persons Who Currently Smoke
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 1998/99 and 2000/01

	1998/99	2000/01
Canada	26.6	25.9
British Columbia	22.3	20.5
Ontario	24.7	24.5
Manitoba	26.8	25.0
New Brunswick	28.2	26.3
Alberta	28.2	27.6
Saskatchewan	28.0	27.6
Prince Edward Island	30.4	27.9
Nova Scotia	30.0	28.2
Newfoundland	28.6	29.0
Quebec	30.2	29.5
Yukon	37.6	33.4
Northwest Territories	**47.9**	**46.3**
Nunavut	61.6	56.0

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented is from the Canadian Community Health Survey for 2000/01 and the National Population Health Survey (NPHS) completed in 1994/95, 1996/97 and 1998/99 by the Bureau of Statistics on behalf of Statistics Canada. The Canadian Community Health Survey (with comparable data for other jurisdictions) is to be done every 2 years.

Comparisons between surveys should be done with caution as there are samplings errors associated with each survey.

Measure 1.3
Frequency Of Heavy Alcohol Consumption

Description:

Percentage of persons who drink 5 or more drinks on an occasion more than once a month.

Background:

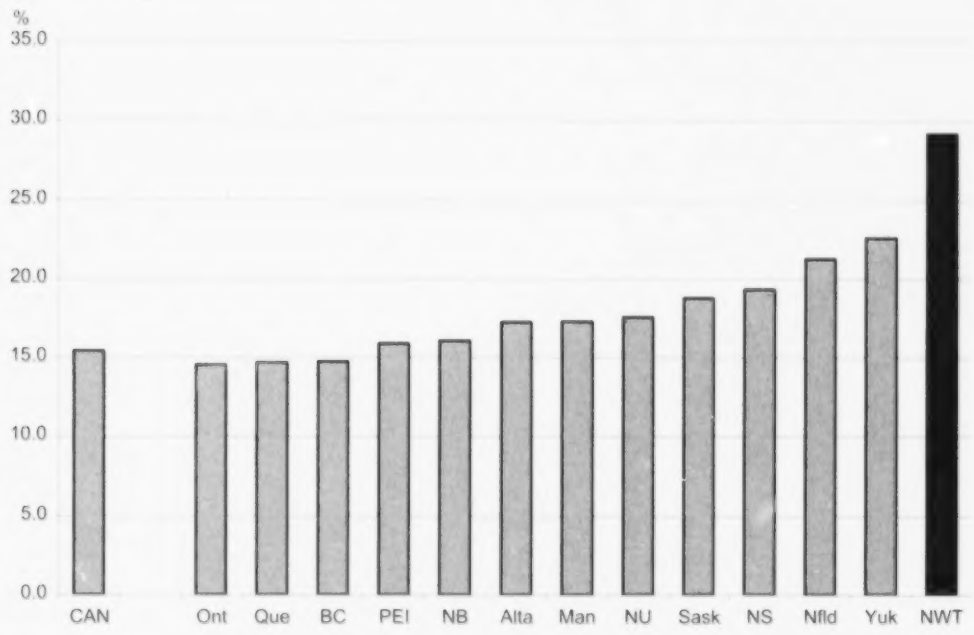
Alcohol consumption is included as a measure of healthy Northerners making responsible choices.

Results:

For the 2000/01 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) some 29.2% of territorial residents reported that they drank 5 or more drinks on an occasion more than once per month. The comparable value for Canada was 15.4%.

Among provinces and territories, the Northwest Territories ranked highest in this measure with the Yukon next highest at 22.6%. Ontario drank heavily least frequently with 14.5% of residents reporting that they drank 5 or more drinks on an occasion more than once per month.

Percentage of Persons Reporting Drinking 5 or More Drinks on an Occasion More than Once per Month
Canada Provinces and Territories, 2000/01



Percentage of Persons Who Drink 5 or More Drinks on an Occasion More than Once a Month
Northwest Territories, 1996/97 to 2000/01

	1996/97	1998/99	2000/01
All Persons	15.4	22.1	29.2
12 to 24	14.6	22.7	27.9
25 to 44	13.1	23.6	34.8
45 & Older	20.8	18.6	...

Note: The symbol '...' indicates information that is suppressed due to data quality concerns over sample size.

Percentage of Persons Who Drink 5 or More Drinks on an Occasion More than Once a Month
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2000/01

	2000/01
Canada	15.4
Ontario	14.5
Quebec	14.7
British Columbia	14.8
Prince Edward Island	15.9
New Brunswick	16.1
Alberta	17.2
Manitoba	17.3
Nunavut	17.6
Saskatchewan	18.8
Nova Scotia	19.3
Newfoundland	21.3
Yukon	22.6
Northwest Territories	**29.2**

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented is from the Canadian Community Health Survey for 2000/01 and the National Population Health Survey (NPHS) completed in 1994/95, 1996/97 and 1998/99 by the Bureau of Statistics on behalf of Statistics Canada. The Canadian Community Health Survey (with comparable data for other jurisdictions) is to be done every 2 years.

Comparisons between surveys should be done with caution as there are samplings errors associated with each survey.

Measure 1.4
Low Birth Weight Babies

Description:

Low birth weight babies per 1,000 live births.

Background:

This measure is a standard measure used to identify prenatal care and the general health of newborns.

Results:

Given the relatively small number of births, the rate of low birth weight babies can be somewhat volatile for the Northwest Territories. In 2000, an estimated 52.0 infants per 1,000 births weighed less than 2,500 grams. This is only slightly higher than the 5 year average, which stands at 51.0 low birth weight babies per 1,000 births for the Northwest Territories.

The 2000 value is lower, as is the NWT 5 year average, than the Canadian value for 2000 of 55.6 low birth weight babies per 1,000 births.

Low Birth Weight Babies per 1,000 Births
Northwest Territories, 1981 - 2000

Low Birthweight Babies per 1000 Live Births
Northwest Territories, 1981 - 2000

	Number per 1000 Births
1981	48.4
1982	66.1
1983	52.5
1984	58.7
1985	43.4
1986	68.7
1987	52.3
1988	48.1
1989	50.2
1990	41.8
1991	44.2
1992	49.5
1993	48.3
1994	52.5
1995	44.9
1996	50.2
1997	36.0
1998	57.5
1999	59.2
2000	52.0

Sources & Technical Notes:

Low birth weight babies include children that are less than 2,500 grams at birth.

This data is based on vital statistics information compiled by Health Division of Statistics Canada.

Measure 1.5
Motor & Social Development of Children Under 4 Years of Age

Description:

Percentage of children capable of more than 80% of measured activities.

Background:

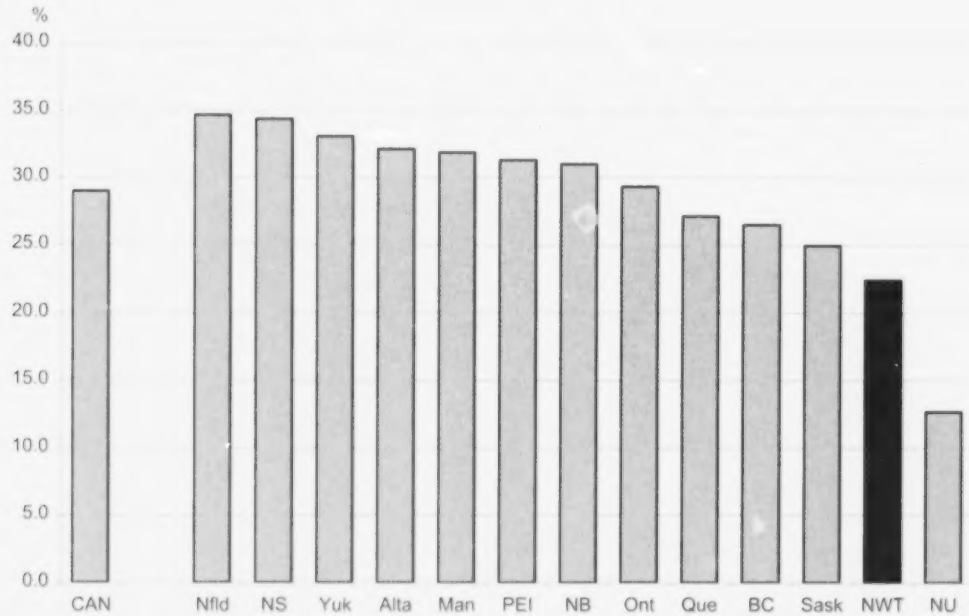
This measure is included to reflect the early childhood development of territorial children. The measures include age-specific activities such as crawling and talking for infants and counting and walking up stairs for older children.

Results:

For the 1998/99 National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSC/Y) some 20.4% of territorial children under the age of four were able to do at least 80% measured activities.

By comparison, 29.0% of Canadian children were able to complete 80% of the activities. NWT children ranked 12th of the 13 provinces and territories.

Percentage of Children Capable of More Than 80% of Measured Activities
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 1996/97



Percentage of Children Capable of More Than 80% of Measured Activities
Northwest Territories, 1994/95 & 1998/99

	1994/95	1996/97	1998/99
Northwest Territories	23.4	22.4	20.4
Yellowknife	25.8	24.2	22.1
Other Communities	21.5	21.3	18.1

Percentage of Children Capable of More Than 80% of Measured Activities
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 1996/97

	1996/97
Canada	29.0
Newfoundland	34.7
Nova Scotia	34.4
Yukon	33.1
Alberta	32.1
Manitoba	31.9
Prince Edward Island	31.3
New Brunswick	31.0
Ontario	29.3
Quebec	27.2
British Columbia	26.5
Saskatchewan	25.0
Northwest Territories	**22.4**
Nunavut	12.7

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data is collected as part of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children/Youth.

The measures related to the number of 'yes' answers to 15 age-specific questions on motor and social skills of children under 4 years of age. In the future, it is possible that this measure may be supplemented by information collected on school readiness by public health units.

Comparisons between surveys should be done with caution as there are samplings errors associated with each survey.

Measure 1.6
Injury-Related Mortality

Description:

Injury related deaths per 10,000 population.

Background:

Injury related deaths (including accidents, suicides and homicides) are one of the leading causes of death and are among the most preventable causes. This indicator reflects not only the health of Northerners, but also making good decisions.

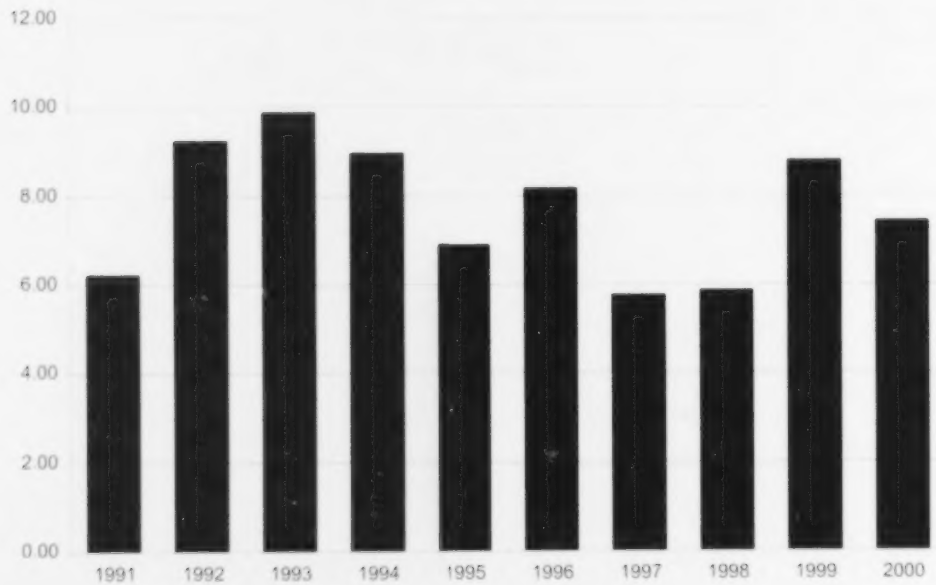
Results:

The relatively small number of deaths in the Northwest Territories can result in the measure of injury-related deaths somewhat volatile. However having said that, the injury related death rate stood at 7.41 per 1,000 population in 2000, which is a decrease from the previous year.

During the 1990's injury related deaths peaked in 1993 in the Northwest Territories when there were 9.85 deaths from accidents, suicides and homicides per 10,000 population.

Comparing NWT with the rest of Canada for 1999 data, as 2000 information is not yet available for other jurisdictions, show that the territory ranked 11th of the 12 jurisdictions, as data for Nunavut was not available.

Injury Related Deaths per 10,000 Population
Northwest Territories, 1991 - 2000



Injury Related Deaths per 10,000 Population
Northwest Territories, 1991 - 2000

	Deaths per 10,000 Population		Deaths per 10,000 Population
1991	6.19	1996	8.15
1992	9.22	1997	5.74
1993	9.85	1998	5.84
1994	8.93	1999	8.78
1995	6.88	2000	7.41

Injury Related Deaths per 10,000 Population
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 1999

	Deaths per 10,000 Population
Canada	4.59
Newfoundland	3.18
Ontario	3.79
Nova Scotia	4.36
Alberta	4.84
Prince Edward Island	5.01
British Columbia	5.02
New Brunswick	5.06
Quebec	5.22
Manitoba	5.45
Saskatchewan	5.53
Northwest Territories	**8.78**
Yukon	9.99
Nunavut	n/a

Sources & Technical Notes:

Injury-related mortality includes deaths from accidents, suicides and homicides.

Rates for other jurisdictions have been age standardized to the territorial population. This data is based on vital statistics information compiled by Health Division of Statistics Canada.

Measure 1.7
Violent Crime Rate

Description:

Reported incidents of violent crime per 10,000 persons.

Background:

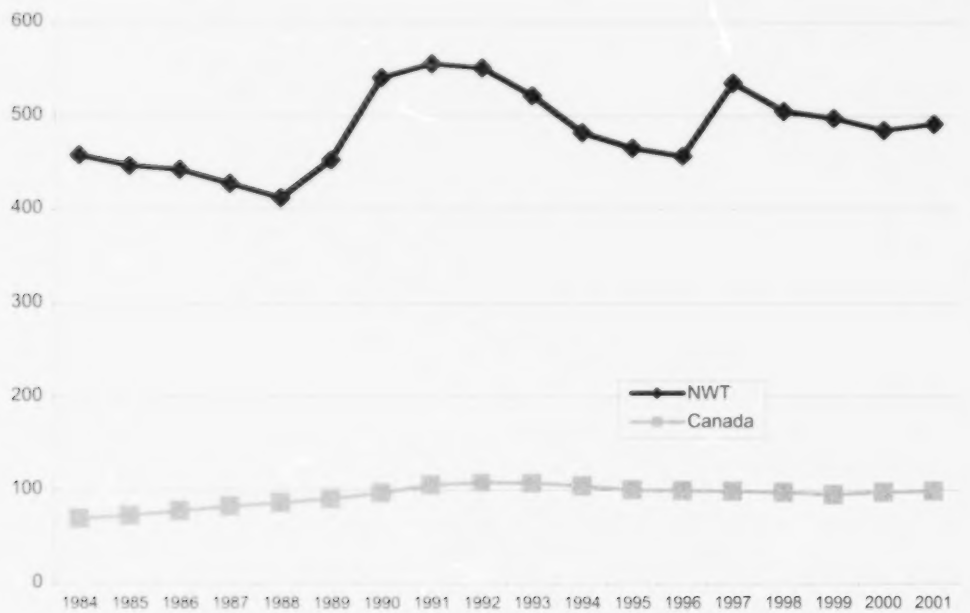
This measure is to continue to identify Northerners making good personal choices for themselves and their families.

Results:

Violent crime rates showed a small increase in 2001 and remained nearly 5 times higher than the Canadian average. In 2001, there were 492 incidents of violent crime reported to the RCMP for every 10,000 territorial residents. This compares with a value of 99 incidents per 10,000 population in all of Canada.

Although the NWT violent crime rate increased slightly in 2001, the rate has been relatively stable in the Northwest Territories since the early 1980's. The violent crime rate peaked during this period at 556 incidents per 10,000 population in 1991, and was lowest in 1988 at 413 incidents per 10,000 population.

Reported Incidents of Violent Crime per 10,000 Persons
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1984 - 2001



Reported Incidents of Violent Crime per 10,000 Persons
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1984 - 2001

	NWT	Canada		NWT	Canada
1984	459	70	1993	522	108
1985	447	73	1994	483	105
1986	443	79	1995	466	101
1987	428	83	1996	458	100
1988	413	87	1997	536	99
1989	453	91	1998	506	98
1990	541	97	1999	498	96
1991	556	106	2000	485	98
1992	552	108	2001	492	99

Reported Incidents of Violent Crime per 10,000 Persons
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2000 and 2001

	2000	2001
Canada	98	99
Quebec	72	72
Prince Edward Island	73	75
Newfoundland	90	89
Ontario	89	90
New Brunswick	94	99
Nova Scotia	99	105
Alberta	106	110
British Columbia	125	122
Manitoba	164	162
Saskatchewan	167	180
Yukon	334	375
Northwest Territories	**485**	**492**
Nunavut	605	657

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented is based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system and originates with the Canadian Center for Justice Statistics (CCJS).

Violent crimes include homicides, attempted murder, assaults and sexual assaults.

Measure 1.8
High School Graduation Rate

Description:

High school graduates as a percentage of 18 year olds.

Background:

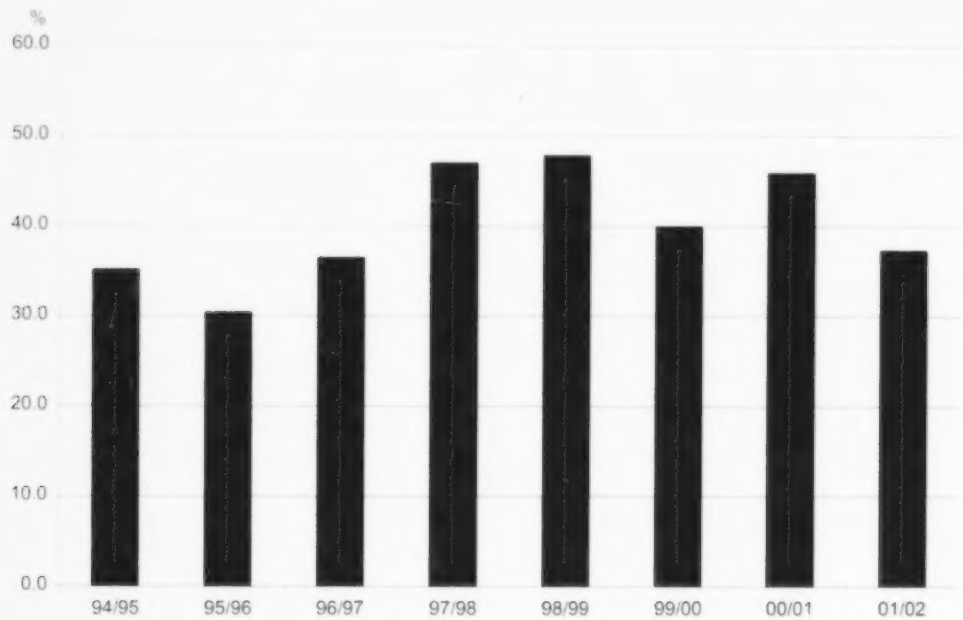
This measure identifies the current performance of the education system and territorial residents in achieving at least a high school education.

Results:

The high school graduation rate in the Northwest Territories dropped from 45.8% in 2000/01 to 37.3% in 2001/02. The rate remained above the graduation rates seen in 1995 and 1996.

The overall Canadian graduation rate was 76.9% in 1999, with the highest rate at 84.8% in New Brunswick. The Northwest Territories had the lowest graduation rate amongst the jurisdictions although data was not available for Nunavut.

High School Graduates as a % of 18 Year Olds, Northwest Territories, 1994/95 – 2001/02



High School Graduates as a % of 18 Year Olds
Northwest Territories, 1994/95 – 2001/02

	Percent
1994/95	35.0
1995/96	30.3
1996/97	36.4
1997/98	46.8
1998/99	47.8
1999/00	39.9
2000/01	45.8
2001/02	37.3

High School Graduates as a % of 18 Year Olds
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 1998/99

	1998/99
Canada	76.7
New Brunswick	84.8
Quebec	84.2
Prince Edward Island	81.3
Nova Scotia	80.4
Newfoundland	79.5
Ontario	77.3
Saskatchewan	75.0
Manitoba	74.3
British Columbia	73.4
Alberta	63.3
Yukon	60.4
Northwest Territories	**47.8**
Nunavut	na

Sources & Technical Notes:

The NWT data presented is from ECE, and uses population estimates from the Bureau of Statistics. The most recent comparable provincial data is for 1998/99 and is from Statistics Canada. No data is available for Nunavut.

Measure 1.9
Highest Level of Schooling

Description:

Percentage of population 15 years and over with less than high school as their highest level of schooling.

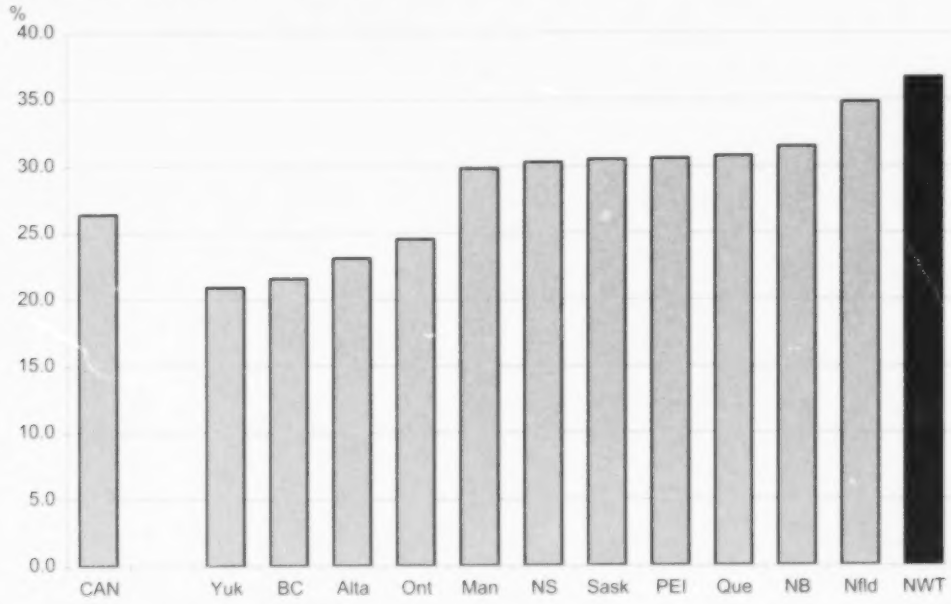
Background:

This measure identifies the overall stock of education levels. By including the measure by age, a more current indicator of education levels can be determined.

Results:

Comparing the percentage of the population 15 years of age and older with less than high school with the rest of Canada shows that the Northwest Territories ranked 12th of the 12 provincial and territorial jurisdictions in 2002, although no data was available for Nunavut. The Yukon had the lowest percentage with less than high school at 20.9%.

Percentage of Population with Less than High School
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2002



Overall levels of education have been improving in the Northwest Territories over time. The proportion of the population with less than high school as their highest level of schooling has dropped from 39.6% of the population in 1989 to 31.9% in 1999. Moreover, the percentage with less than Grade 9 has dropped even more dramatically from 22.5% to 12.8% between 1989 and 1999.

Percentage Distribution of Highest Level of Schooling, by Age
Northwest Territories, 1989 - 99

		Less than Gr. 9	Grade 9 - 11	High School	Certificate or Diploma	University Degree
1989	All Persons	22.5	17.1	19.9	27.5	12.4
	20 - 29 Yrs.	17.6	17.0	29.6	27.0	8.5
1994	All Persons	15.6	19.1	18.9	19.7	14.6
	20 - 29 Yrs.	13.3	19.9	21.7	32.1	10.9
1999	All Persons	12.8	19.1	19.6	32.5	14.0
	20 - 29 Yrs.	8.0	22.3	31.5	28.1	9.0

Percentage of Population with Less than High School
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2001 and 2002

	2001	2002
Canada	27.2	26.4
Yukon	24.1	20.9
British Columbia	21.9	21.6
Alberta	23.5	23.1
Ontario	25.2	24.5
Manitoba	30.6	29.8
Nova Scotia	30.2	30.3
Saskatchewan	31.6	30.5
Prince Edward Island	33.1	30.6
Quebec	32.1	30.8
New Brunswick	32.3	31.4
Newfoundland	36.4	34.8
Northwest Territories	**36.4**	**36.6**
Nunavut	na	na

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented about the NWT is from labour force surveys completed by the Bureau of Statistics. Inter-provincial comparisons use data from the national monthly labour force survey.

Comparisons between surveys should be done with caution as there are samplings errors associated with each survey.

Measure 1.10
Enrollment in Post-Secondary Education Programs

Description:

Students accessing student financial assistance.

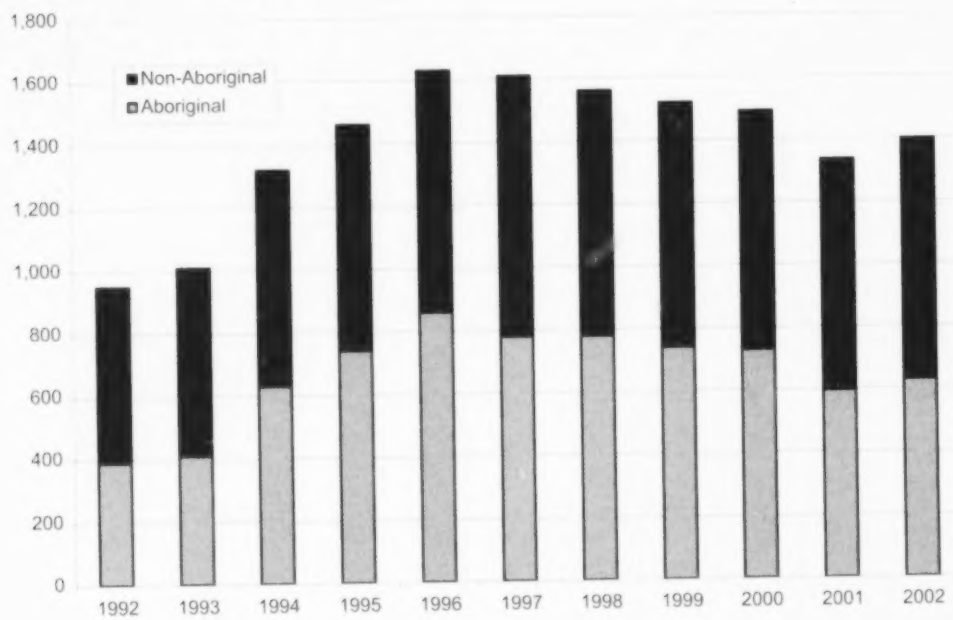
Background:

This measure is included to reflect current participation in post-secondary schooling

Results:

The number of NWT students accessing Student Financial Assistance increased in 2002 to 1,395 students after five straight years of decline. This increase was seen for both aboriginal and non-aboriginal students.

Students Accessing Student Financial Assistance
Northwest Territories, 1992 - 2002



Data from the 1996 Census shows that the percentage of NWT residents aged 20 to 24 years of age who attend school ranked 12th at 30.3%. However, the percentage of persons 25 and over in the Northwest Territories who attend school was 2nd highest at 9.8%.

Students Accessing Student Financial Assistance
Northwest Territories, 1992 - 2002

	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
1992	950	390	560
1993	1,010	410	600
1994	1,320	630	690
1995	1,460	740	720
1996	1,630	860	770
1997	1,610	780	830
1998	1,560	780	780
1999	1,520	740	780
2000	1,489	729	760
2001	1,335	597	738
2002	1,395	630	765

Percentage of Population Attending School Full or Part Time, by Age Group
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 1996

	20 - 24 Years	25 Years & Over
Canada	47.9	7.8
Ontario	53.0	8.4
Quebec	50.4	7.9
Newfoundland	46.7	6.2
British Columbia	44.1	8.1
Nova Scotia	41.9	5.1
Alberta	40.4	7.6
Yukon	39.4	9.3
New Brunswick	38.8	5.3
Manitoba	38.4	6.6
Saskatchewan	37.7	5.5
Prince Edward Island	37.4	4.6
Northwest Territories	**30.3**	**9.8**
Nunavut	24.8	11.0

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data is from the Student Financial Assistance system of ECE. Inter-provincial comparisons use information from the national Census.

Measure 1.11
Ratio of Home Language to Mother Tongue

Description:

Ratio of home language to mother tongue.

Background:

This measure is to help reflect the strength of the various language groups within the territorial population.

Results:

Examining aboriginal language ability among the territorial aboriginal population indicates that there is considerable variation among communities. In places like Rae-Edzo, Deline, and Wekweti almost all aboriginal residents speak their language. By comparison, about 20% of the aboriginal population in Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk, Yellowknife or Fort Smith speak their aboriginal language.

Percentage of Aboriginal Persons 15 Years of Age & Over Able to Speak Aboriginal Language
Northwest Territories, 1999

	Percent		Percent
Aklavik	18.7	Kakisa	67.9
Colville Lake	76.2	Lutselke	79.5
Deline	93.4	Nahanni Butte	74.6
Detah	77.4	Norman Wells	28.7
Fort Good Hope	47.7	Paulatuk	27.0
Fort Liard	78.8	Rae Edzo	97.9
Fort McPherson	27.4	Rae Lakes	98.4
Fort Providence	61.1	Sachs Harbour	27.6
Fort Resolution	40.9	Trout Lake	90.7
Fort Simpson	54.9	Tsiigehtchic	31.3
Fort Smith	23.3	Tuktoyaktuk	25.3
Hay River	28.7	Tulita	62.9
Hay River Reserve	57.3	Wekweti	96.8
Holman	58.2	Wha Ti	98.9
Inuvik	24.8	Wrigley	92.0
Jean Marie River	62.0	Yellowknife	21.9

The relationship between home language and mother tongue for language groups is a standard national measure of the strength of a language. It is generally considered that persons that do not use their mother tongue as the primary language in their home are more susceptible to losing their language.

In the Northwest Territories languages such as Gwichin, Inuktitut or Inuvialuktun, and Cree the ratio between home language and mother tongue is about 20. This contrasts with Dogrib where the ratio is approximately 70.

Ratio of Home Language to Mother Tongue
Northwest Territories, 1996 and 2001

	2001	1996
English	117.3	115.7
French	43.7	35.3
North Slavey	56.6	57.2*
South Slavey	43.3	
Dogrib	73.3	67.8
Inuktitut	27.0	20.4
Chipewyan	38.3	41.2
Gwich'in	11.1	16.3
Cree	19.4	17.6

Note: In 1996, North Slavey and South Slavey speakers could not be separated in the census.

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented is based on Census data that is collected every 5 years. Community information is from the 1999 NWT labour force survey.

Measure 1.12
Housing Suitability

Description:

Percentage of households with 6 or more residents.

Background:

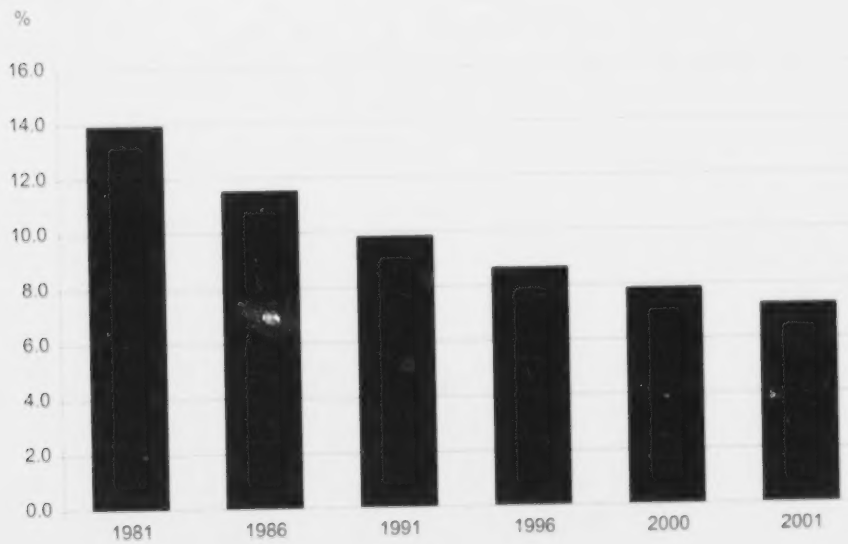
This measure is included as suitability was suggested as the housing issue having the most wide spread impact on other areas (such as health and education of the population).

Results:

Housing suitability is a major contributor to housing need in the Northwest Territories with over 900 households in core housing need because of suitability problems. Some 74% of the households with suitability problems are in smaller NWT communities.

Examining information on household size suggests that crowding issues are improving in the Northwest Territories. In 1981 some 13.9% of households contained 6 or more residents, which has declined steadily to 7.2% of households in 2001 having 6 or more residents.

Percentage of Households with 6 or More Residents
Northwest Territories, 1981 - 2001



Comparing the Northwest Territories with other jurisdictions reveals that only Nunavut at 19.0% of the dwellings had a higher percentage of these large households at the time of the 2001 Census.

Households with Suitability Problems and in Core Need, by Type of Community
Northwest Territories, 2000

	All Households	%	Suitability Problem	%	Core Need	%
Northwest Territories	13,405	100.0	1,340	10.0	915	6.8
Yellowknife	5,952	100.0	355	6.0	155	2.6
Hay River, Fort Smith, Inuvik	3,283	100.0	191	5.8	82	2.5
Rest of the Communities	4,170	100.0	795	19.1	678	16.3

Percentage of Households with 6 or More Residents
Northwest Territories, 1981 - 2001

1981	1986	1991	1996	2000	2001
13.9	11.5	9.8	8.6	7.8	7.2

Percentage of Households with 6 or More Residents
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 1996 and 2001

	2001	1996
Canada	3.1	3.3
Quebec	1.8	2.0
New Brunswick	1.9	2.4
Nova Scotia	2.0	2.6
Newfoundland	2.1	3.5
Yukon	2.6	3.3
Prince Edward Island	2.9	4.0
British Columbia	3.5	3.7
Manitoba	3.5	3.7
Saskatchewan	3.5	4.0
Alberta	3.6	3.9
Ontario	3.7	3.8
Northwest Territories	**7.2**	**8.6**
Nunavut	19.0	22.5

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented for the NWT is from the NWT Housing Needs Survey, conducted in early 2000. This survey is repeated about every four years.

The inter-provincial comparisons are based on Census data that is collected every 5 years.

Measure 2.1
GNWT Surplus/Deficit

Description:

GNWT surplus/deficit.

Background:

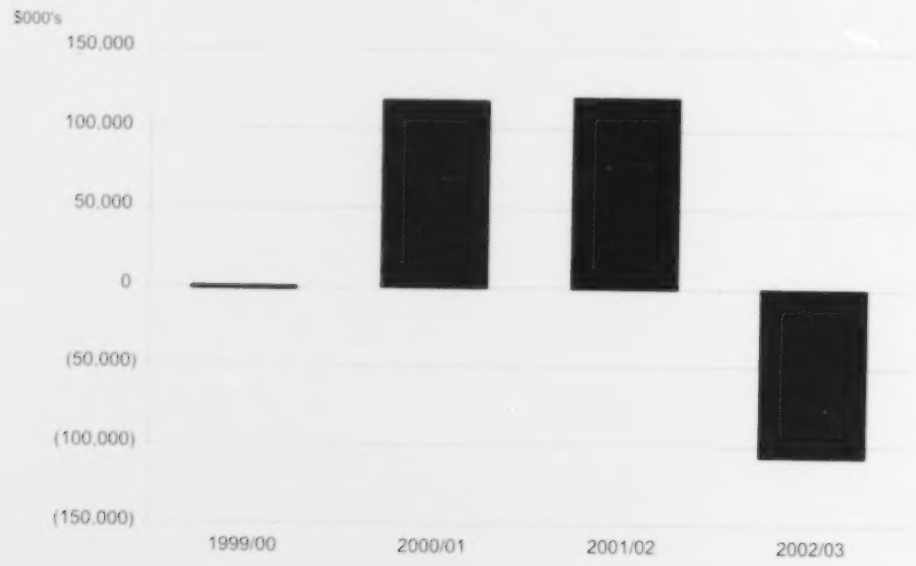
This measure is intended to reflect the relative financial health of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Results:

According to the current estimates the GNWT is projecting a deficit at the end of the 2002/2003 year.

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 2002 the Northwest Territories was one of seven jurisdictions having a surplus at the end of the fiscal year. The Yukon had the highest percentage when comparing deficits to the overall value of their economy, as measured by gross domestic product (GDP).

Surplus /Deficit
Government of the Northwest Territories, 1999/00 to 2002/03



Government of the Northwest Territories Surplus and Deficit
March 31, 1999/00 – 2002/03 ($'000)

	Surplus/ Deficit
1999/00	(1,756)
2000/01	117,760
2001/02	120,360
2002/03	(106,340)

Deficit as % of GDP
Canada, Provinces & Territories, March 31, 2002

	2002
Northwest Territories	-
Ontario	-
Nova Scotia	-
Manitoba	-
Newfoundland	-
Prince Edward Island	-
Nunavut	
Saskatchewan	0.2
New Brunswick	0.3
Quebec	1.0
Alberta	1.1
British Columbia	1.4
Yukon	3.3

Sources & Technical Notes:

Data for the Northwest Territories is as presented in the territorial budget or if available the Non-Consolidated Public Accounts.

Inter-provincial comparisons use FMS information produced by Statistics Canada for all jurisdictions and the GDP in current dollars from the previous calendar year.

Measure 2.2
GNWT Debt

Description:

GNWT gross debt.

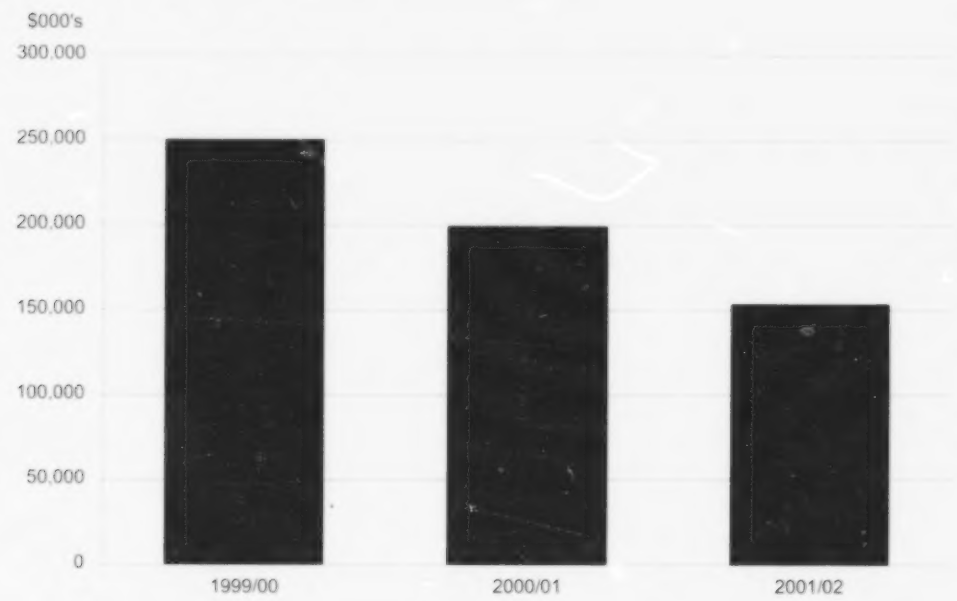
Background:

This measure is intended to reflect the relative financial health of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Results:

Overall gross debt dropped from approximately from $199 million as of March 31, 2001 to $153 million as of March 31, 2002.

Gross Debt
Government of the Northwest Territories, 1999/00 to 2001/02



Government of the Northwest Territories Gross Debt
1999/00 – 2001/02 ($'000)

	Gross Debt
1999/00	249,519
2000/01	198,737
2001/02	153,231

Sources & Technical Notes:

Data for the Northwest Territories is as presented in the Public Accounts.

Measure 2.3
Public Debt Charges to GNWT Revenues

Description:

Debt charges as a percentage of GNWT revenues.

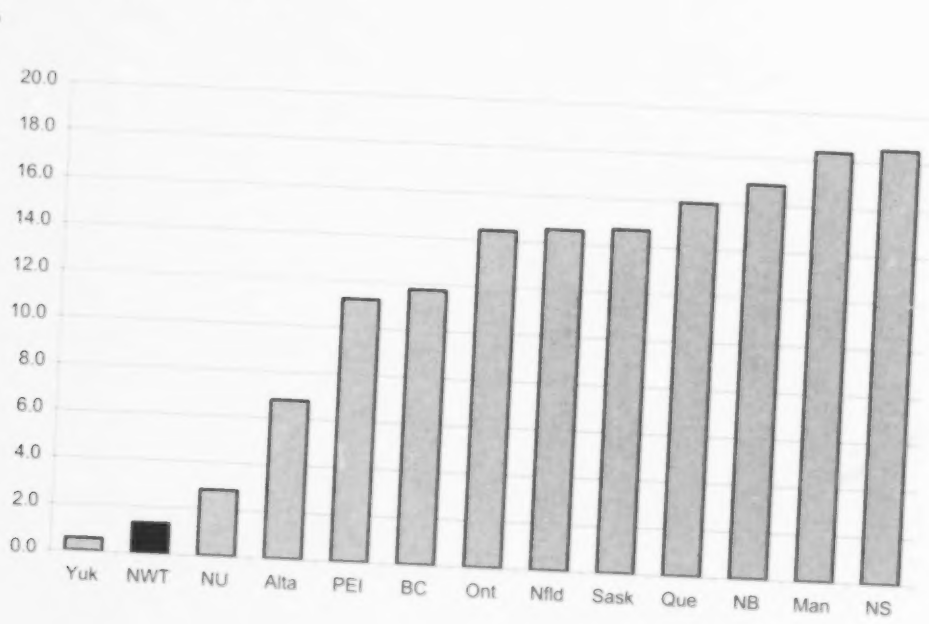
Background:

This measure is intended to reflect the relative financial health of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Results:

Because of small deficits and accumulated debt, the territories have a much lower proportion of their overall revenues dedicated to debt charges. The Northwest Territories ranks 2nd among jurisdictions in this value with 1.3% of revenues needed for debt charges for the year ended March 31, 2002, while Nova Scotia has the heaviest debt burden at 18.5% of their total revenue.

Debt Charges as a Percentage of Provincial/Territorial Revenue
Provinces and Territories, 2002



Debt Charges as a Percentage of Provincial Territorial Revenues
Provinces & Territories, March 31, 2002

	2001	2002
Yukon	0.6	0.5
Northwest Territories	**1.3**	**1.3**
Nunavut	0.9	2.8
Alberta	5.5	6.8
Prince Edward Island	12.1	11.2
British Columbia	11.2	11.7
Ontario	14.9	14.4
Newfoundland	15.3	14.6
Saskatchewan	14.5	14.7
Quebec	15.5	16.0
New Brunswick	16.9	16.9
Manitoba	18.3	18.4
Nova Scotia	19.9	18.5

Sources & Technical Notes:

Data presented uses FMS information produced by Statistics Canada for all jurisdictions.

Measure 2.4
GNWT Capital Asset Replacement Rate

Description:

Specific measure is under development.

Background:

This measure is included to reflect the government's success at maintaining or expanding its capital stock.

Sources & Technical Notes:

Measure under development.

Distribution of Government Revenues, by Level of Government
Northwest Territories, 1999 - 2000

		Territorial			Local	
	Federal	Transfers from Gov'ts	Own Source	Transfers from Gov'ts	Own Source
1999	392	761	255	78	38
2000	653	564	393	84	44

Ratio of Federal Revenues to Expenditures
Provinces and Territories, 1999 and 2000

	1999	2000
Alberta	1.47	1.52
Ontario	1.41	1.46
British Columbia	1.11	1.14
Quebec	0.89	0.93
Saskatchewan	0.67	0.71
Northwest Territories	**0.35**	**0.70**
Manitoba	0.63	0.66
New Brunswick	0.51	0.55
Nova Scotia	0.50	0.52
Prince Edward Island	0.45	0.48
Newfoundland	0.39	0.44
Yukon	0.25	0.25
Nunavut	0.10	0.11

Sources & Technical Notes:

Data on revenues is from the Provincial Income & Expenditure Accounts produced by Statistics Canada. Federal revenues refer to federal government revenues generated from persons, businesses and other activities from within the territory.

Measure 3.1
Final Domestic Demand

Description:

Percentage annual increase in final domestic demand.

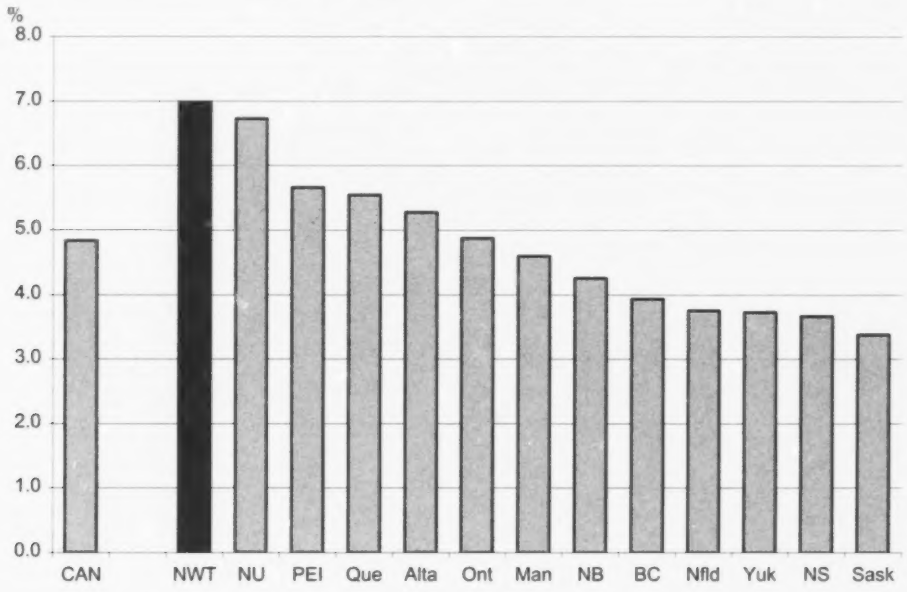
Background:

This measure is intended to indicate the overall robustness of the economy. Final domestic demand includes all spending on goods & services as well as capital investment by government and business.

Results:

Growth in final domestic demand between 2001 and 2002 in the Northwest Territories was at 7.0%, which ranked 1st among provinces and territories. Although growth in 2002 was much lower than in 2001, this was the third year in a row the NWT lead the country in growth in this measure. Nunavut ranked second in final domestic demand growth in 2002, while Saskatchewan had the lowest growth in final domestic in 2002.

Percentage Increase in Final Domestic Demand
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2001-2002



Percentage Increase in Final Domestic Demand
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 1999-2002

	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02
Canada	6.2	4.2	4.8
Northwest Territories	12.2	27.3	7.0
Nunavut	4.3	9.8	6.7
Prince Edward Island	7.4	3.5	5.7
Quebec	5.1	3.1	5.5
Alberta	11.1	7.7	5.3
Ontario	6.4	3.8	4.9
Manitoba	4.5	3.6	4.6
New Brunswick	5.3	-0.2	4.3
British Columbia	5.4	5.2	3.9
Newfoundland	3.2	1.4	3.8
Yukon	3.3	6.1	3.7
Nova Scotia	2.7	4.3	3.7
Saskatchewan	3.8	1.2	3.4

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented is based on information from the System of National Accounts produced annually by Statistics Canada.

Income Distribution for Tax Filers
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2000

	Less than $15,000	$50,000 or More
Canada	36.6	15.8
Yukon	31.4	21.9
Northwest Territories	**32.0**	**28.2**
Ontario	33.7	18.9
Alberta	35.0	17.8
Manitoba	37.5	11.9
British Columbia	37.8	16.0
Quebec	38.5	13.0
Prince Edward Island	39.3	8.2
Saskatchewan	39.5	11.9
Nova Scotia	40.8	11.4
New Brunswick	41.8	9.9
Nunavut	43.5	21.9
Newfoundland	47.5	8.9

Sources & Technical Notes:

This data is from the Small Area & Administrative Data Division (SAADD) of Statistics Canada.

Measure 3.3
Economic Diversification

Description:

Increase in gross domestic product in the Northwest Territories in industries other than mining or government services.

Background:

This measure is intended to identify diversification in the economy by examining growth in our gross domestic product (GDP), which is an aggregate measure of economic activity, in industrial sectors other than mining, oil and gas or government activity.

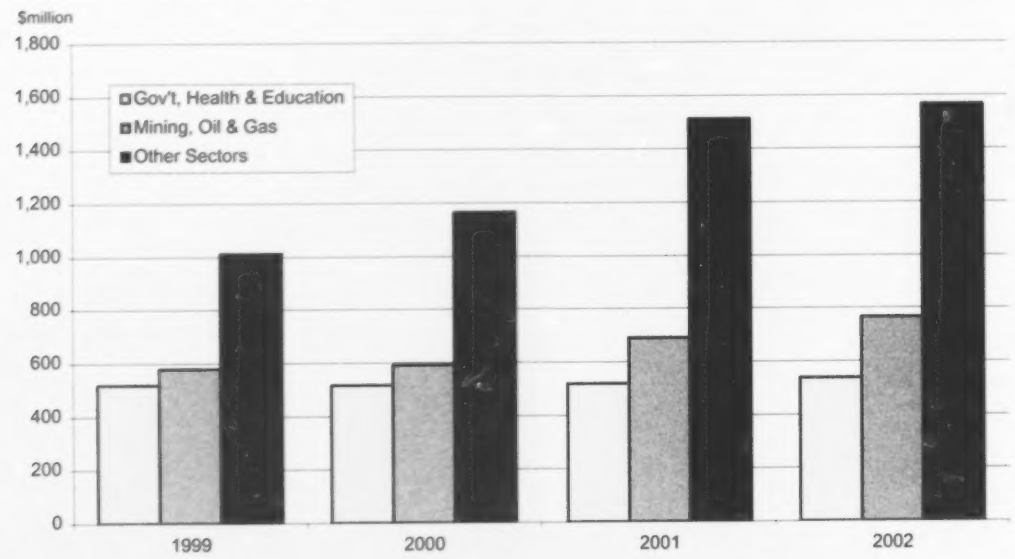
This is not to suggest that other sectors are not influenced by government or mining, but growth in these other sectors may reflect not only economic diversification, but also the economy's abil·ity to capture some of the indirect and secondary benefits of these primary industries.

Results:

For 2002, the overall value of economic activity was $2,870.6 million for the Northwest Territories (GDP at basic prices in constant dollars). This value included some $1,566.8 million in economic activity in sectors other than government services and mining.

The sectors other than mining, oil & gas and government have shown strong growth in the past few years largely due to the construction industry. In 2002, retail and wholesale trade and the accommodation & food service industry lead the growth in these other industries.

Gross Domestic Product, by Sector
Northwest Territories, 1999-2002



Gross Domestic Product not in Mining, or Government Services (Smillions)
Northwest Territories, 1999-2002

	1999	2000	2001	2002
Gross Domestic Product	2,109.2	2,272.3	2,719.9	2,870.6
Gov't, Health & Education	518.6	516.7	518.2	537.8
Mining, Oil & Gas	579.1	590.7	689.4	766.0
Other Sectors	1,011.5	1,164.9	1,512.3	1,566.8
Manufacturing	6.6	..	..	9.1
Construction	197.1	313.1	584.7	583.6
Transportation and warehousing	123.2	135.1	148.0	149.1
Retail & Wholesale Trade	128.2	137.6	151.3	184.2
Accommodation & Food Services	48.8	54.3	64.1	68.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	292.9	298.2	319.0	325.1
Utilities	38.6	38.9	38.2	37.5
Other Services	176.1	185.8	205.0	210.1

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented is for the Northwest Territories separate from Nunavut. This data started being available from Statistics Canada for the 1999 reference year. Data is in constant dollars and at basic prices.

Measure 3.4
Employment Diversification

Description:

Public sector employment as a percentage of total employment.

Background:

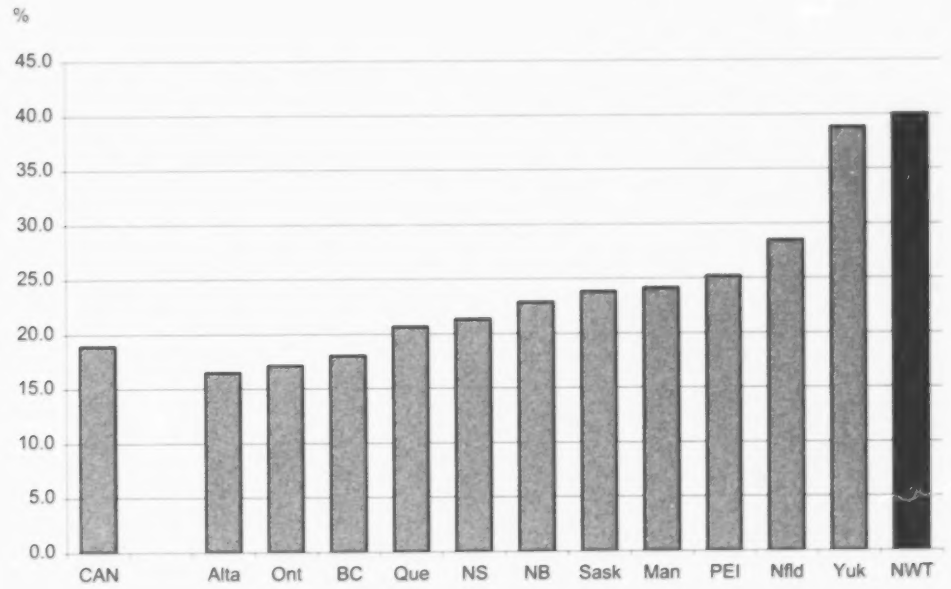
Government is the predominant employer in the Northwest Territories. This measure is intended to indicate success at developing the non-government sector and to further diversify the economy.

Results:

Results for 2002 indicate that the Northwest Territories had the highest percentage of total employment in the public sector at 40.0%. This value dropped from closer to 45% in 2001 and is similar to the value for the Yukon. Among the provinces, Alberta and Ontario were the two jurisdictions with the lowest percentage of the workforce in the public sector at about 16%.

The drop in the percentage of total employment in the public sector between 2001 and 2002 can be attributed to both a decline in public administration jobs and an increacse in private sector employment, particularly in transportation, retail & wholesale trade, and accomodation and food services.

Percentage of Total Employment in the Public Sector
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2002



Percentage of Total Employment in the Public Sector
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2001 & 2002

	2001	2002
Canada	18.7	18.9
Alberta	16.1	16.4
Ontario	16.6	17.1
British Columbia	18.2	18.0
Quebec	20.5	20.6
Nova Scotia	22.7	21.3
New Brunswick	24.0	22.9
Saskatchewan	24.1	23.8
Manitoba	24.1	24.1
Prince Edward Island	24.9	25.2
Newfoundland	29.3	28.5
Yukon	42.1	38.8
Northwest Territories	**44.9**	**40.0**

Sources & Technical Notes:

Inter-provincial comparisons use data from the national monthly labour force survey. Data is not available for Nunavut.

Comparisons between surveys should be done with caution as there are samplings errors associated with each survey.

Measure 3.5
Labour Supply Skills

Description:

Percentage of persons with post secondary diploma, certificate or degree.

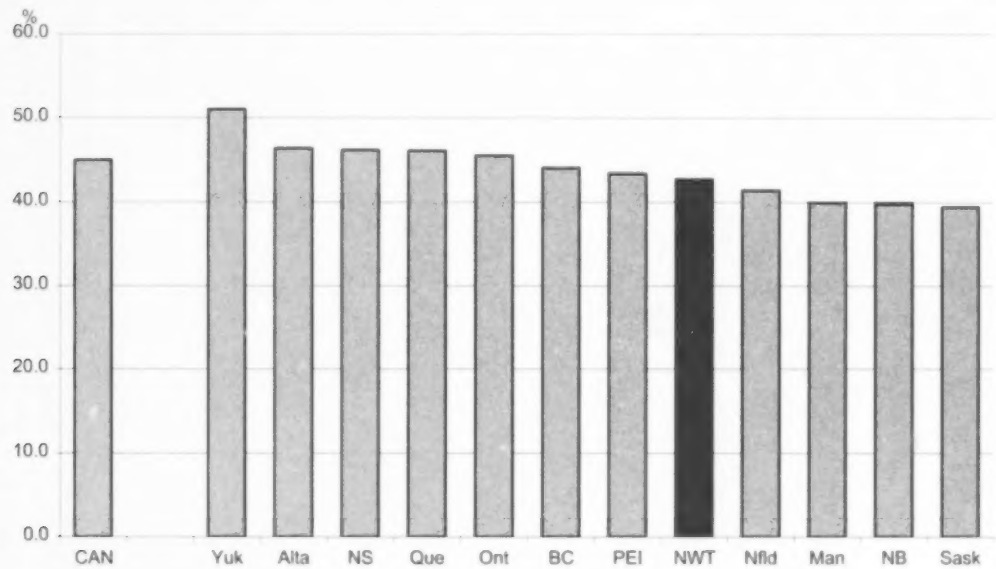
Background:

This measure is to identify progress in preparing Northerners to take advantage of employment opportunities. Presenting data by residency, reveals nature of imported labour market.

Results:

Overall, the labour supply in the Northwest Territories has relatively high skill levels with the percentage of persons with post-secondary schooling increasing slightly from at 42.4% in 2001 to 42.7% in 2002. This value shows that the NWT ranked 8th among jurisdiction in 2002 in this value.

Percentage of Persons with Post Secondary Diploma, Certificate or Degree
Canada Provinces and Territories, 2002



Percentage of Persons with Post Secondary Diploma, Certificate or Degree, by Age & Residency
Northwest Territories, 1989 - 1999

		1989	1994	1999
All Persons	20 - 29	35.5	43.0	37.1
	30 & Over	48.7	50.7	56.9
Aboriginal	20 - 29	22.9	25.7	24.6
	30 & Over	27.1	33.5	40.1
Non-Aboriginal	20 - 29	46.4	61.0	50.2
	30 & Over	62.9	61.5	68.8
Resident < 10 Years	20 - 29	50.5	60.0	59.0
	30 & Over	63.2	61.1	71.8
Resident 10 Years or More	20 - 29	24.9	31.5	27.2
	30 & Over	41.7	45.0	53.3

Percentage of Persons 15 & Over with Post Secondary Diploma, Certificate or Degree
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2001 - 2002

	2001	2002
Canada	42.5	44.1
Yukon	50.8	51.0
Alberta	45.8	46.4
Nova Scotia	46.7	46.1
Quebec	44.5	46.1
Ontario	44.7	45.5
British Columbia	43.8	44.1
Prince Edward Island	42.1	43.4
Northwest Territories	**42.4**	**42.7**
Newfoundland	40.0	41.3
Manitoba	39.7	39.9
New Brunswick	40.3	39.8
Saskatchewan	38.6	39.4
Nunavut	30.2	na

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented is from labour force surveys completed by the Bureau of Statistics. Any on-going measures, using residency would need to be based on the labour force surveys completed by the Bureau of Statistics as the national LFS and the Census do not include a residency variable.

Measure 3.6
Overall Labour Force Activity

Description:

Overall employment rate.

Background:

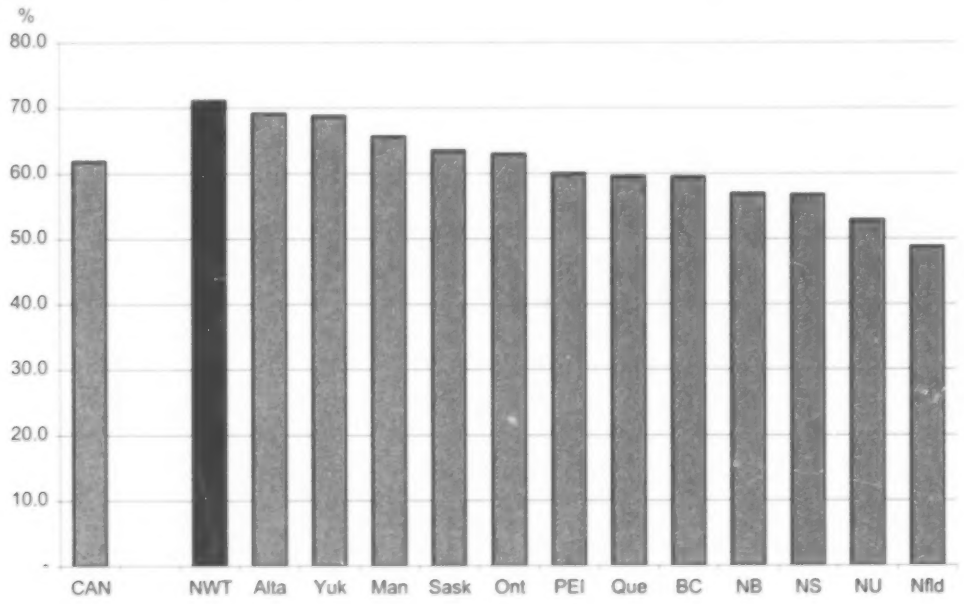
This measure is to identify the success of our economy in improving employment opportunities for residents of the Northwest Territories. The measures presented are the standard measures of labour market activity used in Canada.

Results:

Information from the monthly labour force survey indicates improving labour market conditions for territorial residents with the overall employment rate for the Northwest Territories improved from 69.1% in 2001 to 71.2% in 2002.

In addition to the improvement in the employment rate, the unemployment rate in the territory has declined from 8.7% in 2001 to 5.8% in 2002.

Employment Rate
Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2002



Comparing the employment rate for the Northwest Territories with other jurisdiction reveals that the NWT ranked 1st among all provinces and territories. For the unemployment rate, the NWT ranked 4th.

Key Measures of Labour Market Activity
Northwest Territories, 1986 - 2002

	Partic. Rate	Unemp. Rate	Emp. Rate
1986	74.5	11.2	66.2
1989	74.9	13.2	65.0
1991	78.2	11.3	69.3
1994	77.2	14.8	65.7
1996	77.2	11.7	68.2
1999	78.3	13.7	67.5
2001	76.3	8.7	69.6
2002	75.9	5.8	71.2

Key Measures of Labour Market Activity
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2002

	Partic. Rate	Unemp. Rate	Emp. Rate
Canada	66.9	7.7	61.8
Northwest Territories	**75.9**	**5.8**	**71.2**
Alberta	73.0	5.3	69.1
Yukon	76.0	9.6	68.8
Manitoba	69.2	5.2	65.6
Saskatchewan	67.3	5.7	63.5
Ontario	67.8	7.1	63.0
Prince Edward Island	68.2	12.1	60.0
Quebec	65.1	8.6	59.5
British Columbia	64.9	8.5	59.4
New Brunswick	63.5	10.4	56.9
Nova Scotia	62.8	9.7	56.7
Nunavut	66.6	20.7	52.8
Newfoundland	58.6	16.9	48.7

Sources & Technical Notes:

Inter-provincial comparisons use data from the national monthly labour force survey. Data is not available for Nunavut, so information from the 1999 community labour force survey is used. monthly LFS reflects only NWT residents.

Historical data presented is from labour force surveys completed by the Bureau of Statistics and from the national Census. Comparisons between surveys should be done with caution as there are samplings errors associated with each survey.

Measure 3.7
Labour Force Activity by Community Type

Description:

Employment rate by community type.

Background:

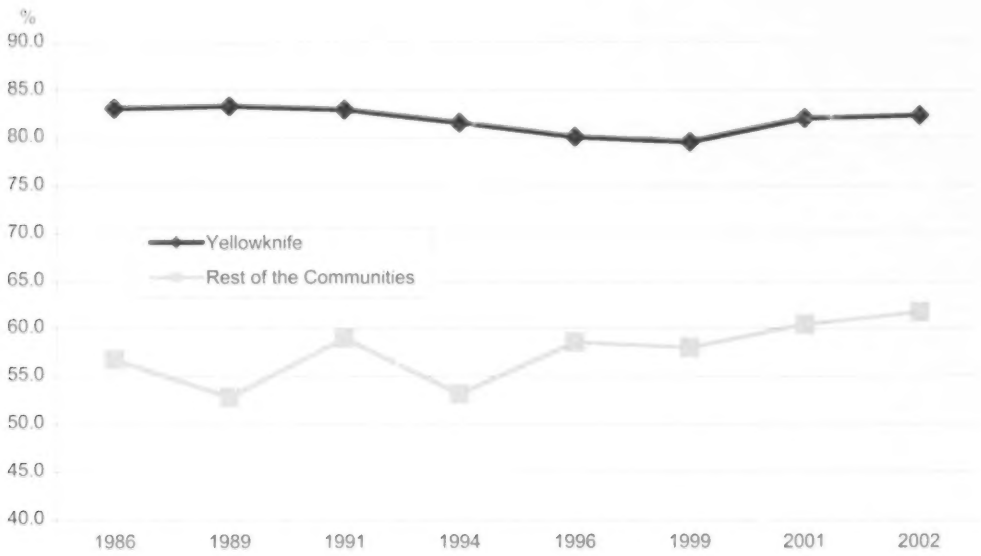
This measure is a companion to the previous measure. Labour market conditions vary significantly by community type and this measure would assist in assessing the success by community type.

Results:

Although not the ideal geographic breakdown, information is available from the monthly labour force survey that allows labour market conditions to be tracked in Yellowknife and in the rest of the communities. This is not ideal as conditions can vary significantly in other NWT communities. However, this information does allow an assessment of current NWT labour market conditions in areas outside of Yellowknife.

Looking at employment rates for 2002, indicates that employment rates have improved slightly in Yellowknife in 2002 increasing from 81.9% to 82.2%. There was, however, a more substantial improvement in other NWT communities where the employment rate improved from 60.3% in 2001 to 61.6% in 2002.

Key Measures of Labour Market Activity
Northwest Territories, 1986 – 2002



Key Measures of Labour Market Activity
Northwest Territories, 1986 - 2002

	Partic. Rate	Unemp. Rate	Emp. Rate
Yellowknife			
1986	87.4	5.1	83.0
1989	87.1	4.4	83.3
1991	87.3	5.1	82.9
1994	87.5	6.8	81.5
1996	85.4	6.4	80.0
1999	86.2	7.9	79.5
2001	86.3	5.2	81.9
2002	84.4	3.5	82.2
Rest of the Communities			
1986	67.2	15.5	56.7
1989	66.7	21.0	52.8
1991	71.1	17.1	58.9
1994	68.9	23.0	53.1
1996	70.5	17.1	58.5
1999	71.8	19.4	57.9
2001	68.9	12.5	60.3
2002	68.1	9.2	62.5

Sources & Technical Notes:

Current information uses data from the national monthly labour force survey. Historical data presented is from labour force surveys completed by the Bureau of Statistics and from the national Census.

Comparisons between surveys should be done with caution as there are samplings errors associated with each survey.

Measure 3.8
Employment, by Gender and Ethnicity

Description:

Employment rate by community type by gender and ethnic group.

Background:

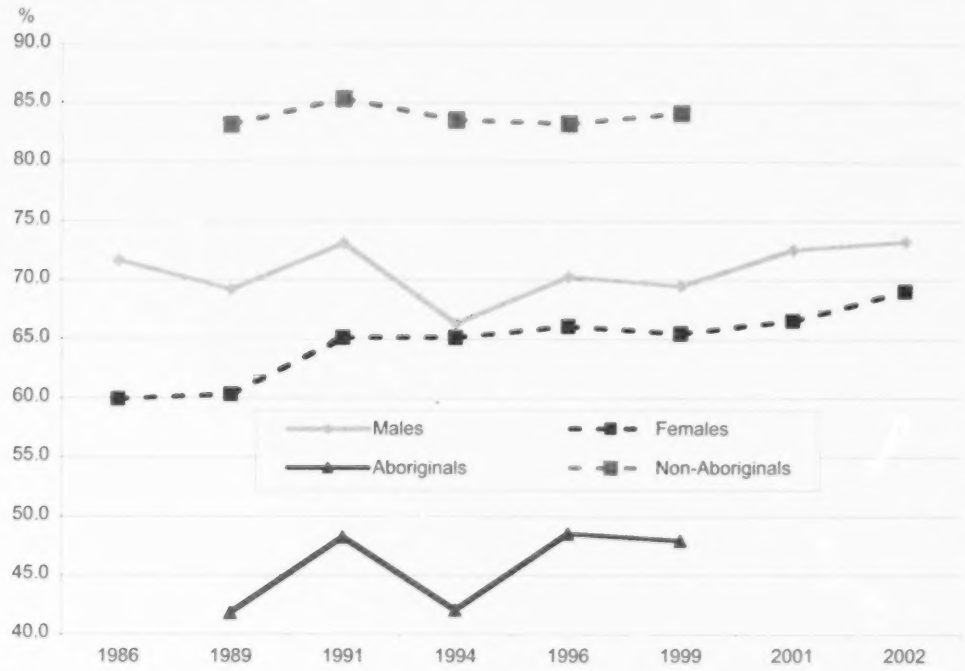
This measure is again further information on economic success of territorial residents. This measure will present key labour market data by ethnic group and by gender.

Results:

Labour market results improved for both male and female territorial residents between 2001 and 2002. However, employment rates rose most significantly among female residents from 66.5% in 2001 to 68.6% in 2002. For males the increase was from 72.6% in 2001 to 73.2% in 2002.

At this time the new monthly labour force survey is not able to report results by ethnic group. This is an improvement that is being worked on with Statistics Canada. However, in 1999 there were significant variations in employment rates for aboriginal and non-aboriginal residents of the Northwest Territories.

Employment Rate, by Gender and Ethnic Group
Northwest Territories, 1986-2002



Key Measures of Labour Market Activity
Northwest Territories, 1986 - 2002

	Partic. Rate	Unemp. Rate	Emp. Rate
Males			
1986	81.3	11.8	71.7
1989	80.7	14.2	69.2
1991	82.9	11.8	73.1
1994	80.6	17.7	66.3
1996	81.2	13.4	70.3
1999	82.1	15.4	69.5
2001	81.8	10.5	72.6
2002	79.1	6.6	73.2
Females			
1986	67.0	10.3	59.9
1989	68.4	11.9	60.3
1991	72.8	10.6	65.1
1994	73.4	11.3	65.1
1996	73.0	9.6	66.0
1999	74.0	11.6	65.4
2001	71.1	6.4	66.5
2002	72.5	4.9	69.0
Aboriginals			
1986	..	..	..
1989	58.7	28.8	41.8
1991	63.7	24.2	48.2
1994	61.9	32.1	42.1
1996	63.2	23.3	48.5
1999	65.3	26.7	47.9
Non-Aboriginals			
1986	..	..	..
1989	87.6	5.0	83.1
1991	89.1	4.3	85.3
1994	88.6	5.7	83.6
1996	87.9	5.3	83.2
1999	89.2	5.7	84.1

Sources & Technical Notes:

Current information uses data from the national monthly labour force survey. Historical data presented is from labour force surveys completed by the Bureau of Statistics and from the national Census.

Comparisons between surveys should be done with caution as there are samplings errors associated with each survey.

Measure 4.1
Species Listed as Endangered, Protected, Threatened

Description:

Wildlife species, in the NWT, that have been identified and listed as being endangered, protected or threatened.

Background:

The measure is an indicator of environmental protection.

Results:

There is no legal listing of species at risk in the NWT. Nor is there legislation in place protecting species that are identified as endangered, protected or threatened. The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada prepares a national list of species at risk that includes the NWT. There has been no change in the number of species that are listed as threatened, endangered or extinct, in this reporting period.

Sources & Technical Notes:

Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada

Measure 4.2
Perception of Northwest Territories as a Place to Invest

Description:

Percentage of NWT businesses planning to expand.

Background:

This measure is intended to reflect the business community's attitudes towards the investment climate in the NWT. Further work will be undertaken, for future reports, to determine more substantial measures of the investment climate.

Results:

A business survey completed with over 200 NWT businesses in 2001/02, included questions on issues of investment climate and business confidence.

The results of the survey indicated that 39% of businesses plan to expand over the next 3 years and 21% are contemplating expansion.

Sources & Technical Notes:

RWED / NWT Chamber of Commerce Business Survey

Measure 4.3
Air Quality

Description:

Concentration of Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) and finer particulate fractions (PM2.5) in ambient (outdoor) air and number of exceedences of the NWT or Federal Air Quality Standards.

Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2) in ambient (outdoor) air and the number of exceedences of the NWT Air Quality Standard.

Background:

The measures are intended to be indicators of the air quality in NWT. The measures can only be taken where the required equipment has been located. Monitoring stations are now located in Yellowknife, Fort Liard and Norman Wells. Another station will be established in Inuvik by July 2003.

TSP is a measure of dust levels in communities, which can have environmental, and human health concerns. The finer particulate fractions (PM2.5) have a greater impact on human health. Comparison of measured concentrations of TSP and PM2.5 levels to ensure they are maintained at or below acceptable levels of the NWT and Federal Air Quality Standards.

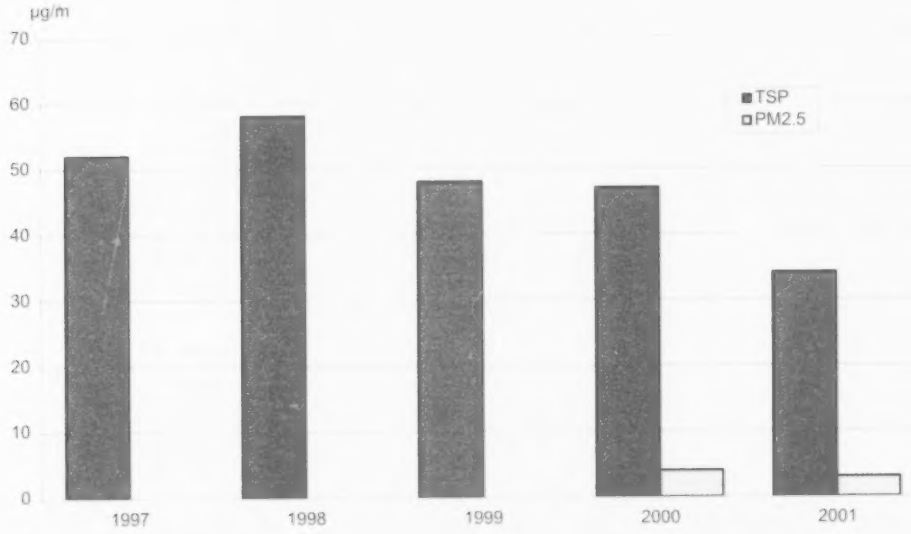
SO_2 concentrations can have localized environmental effects on vegetation and human health at higher concentrations. Ongoing sampling allows for a trend analysis to track the impacts of increasing emissions due to development, which will be used to determine the need for abatement strategies and to measure their success. Comparison of measured concentrations are made to the NWT Air Quality Standard to ensure levels are maintained at or below acceptable levels.

Results:

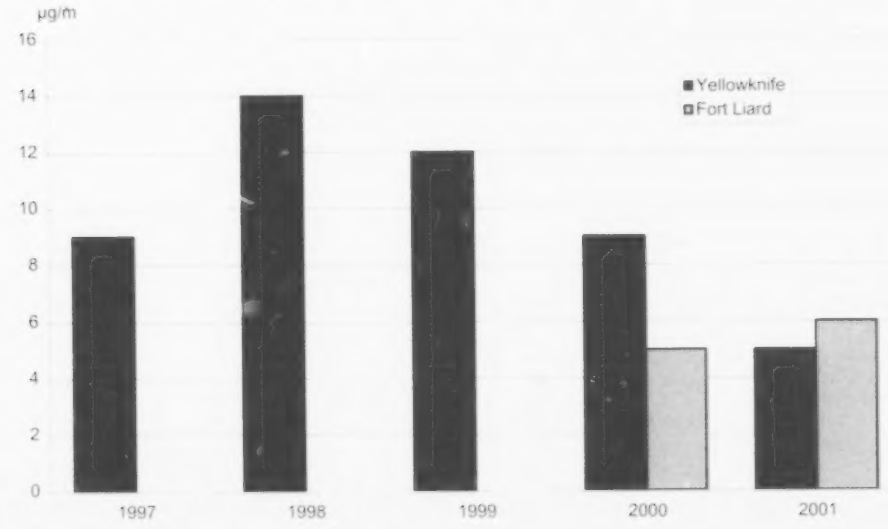
Average TSP concentrations in Yellowknife have been falling since the mid 90's. The number of exceedences fell to 3 in 2001 and the annual average concentration was the lowest recorded to date. Monitoring of PM2.5 began in 2000 so there is limited data for comparison. Results do show that concentrations are low with no exceedences of the Canada-wide Standard.

Average SO_2 concentrations in Yellowknife have declined since 1999 and are currently within the range considered to be normal background levels. No exceedences of the NWT 1-hour, 24-hour or Annual Air Quality Standard have occurred since 1999. Limited monitoring in Fort Liard indicates concentrations are within acceptable levels with no exceedences of the Canada-wide Standard.

Concentration of Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) and Finer Particulate Fractions (PM2.5)
Yellowknife, 1997 - 2001



Concentration of Sulfer Dioxide
Yellowknife and Fort Liard, 1997 - 2001



Sources & Technical Notes:

Data is obtained from the joint Federal/Territorial monitoring station in Yellowknife operated under the National Air Pollution Surveillance Programs (NAPS) and the GNWT monitoring station in Fort Liard.

Measure 4.4
Capital Investment

Description:

Percentage increase in private and public capital investment.

Background:

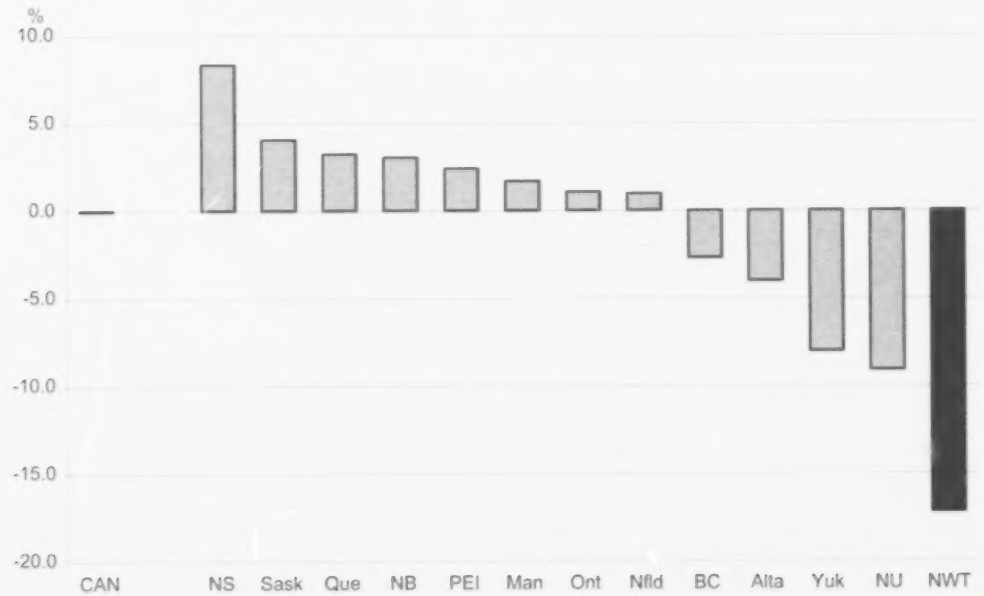
This measure is designed to reflect the development activity in the Northwest Territories to assess the balance between economic development and the environment.

Results:

Overall capital investments levels are extremely high in the Northwest Territories, primarily related to construction of the Diavik diamond mine and increased oil and gas activity, primarily in the Beaufort-Delta area.

However between 2001 and 2002, capital investment is expected to decrease by 17.2% in the Northwest Territories. The overall investment decrease in 2002 follows an increase of 86.8% that was seen in 2001 from 2000 levels.

Percent Change in Private & Public Capital Investment
Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2001 - 2002



Private & Public Capital Investment ($million)
Northwest Territories, 1999-2001

	Capital Investment	% Change
1999	419.9	..
2000	726.2	72.9
2001	1,356.2	86.8
2002	1,123.0	-17.2

Growth in Private Capital Investment
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2000/01 – 2001/02

	2000/01	2001/02
Canada	2.4	0.0
Nova Scotia	-8.3	8.3
Saskatchewan	-9.5	4.0
Quebec	-1.8	3.2
New Brunswick	-18.8	3.0
Prince Edward Island	2.8	2.4
Manitoba	0.4	1.7
Ontario	1.2	1.0
Newfoundland	-4.6	1.0
British Columbia	6.4	-2.7
Alberta	10.2	-4.0
Yukon	6.7	-8.0
Nunavut	-1.4	-9.1
Northwest Territories	**86.8**	**-17.2**

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented is from the Statistics Canada survey of public and private capital investment. Information for 2002 is based on a survey of revised intentions

Measure 4.5
Business Start-Ups

Description:

Percentage increase in registered corporations in the Northwest Territories.

Background:

Although only identifying net growth in incorporated businesses, the corporate registry provides a reflection of buisness growth in the Northwest Territories.

Results:

After two years of growth over 10%, the number of incorporated businesses in the Northwest Territories increased by 7.3% in 2002.

Corporate Registry
Northwest Territories, 1999-2002

	Count	% Change
1999	1,660	..
2000	1,829	10.2
2001	2,066	13.0
2002	2,216	7.3

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data is for the third quarter for each year and is from the NWT Corporate Registry.